Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 264 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" Marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paid-up Capital 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital 5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAIWAN, TAKOW, TOWEN, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisam

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,42,023 10
Reserve Funds 11,25,950 15
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
T. R. SETH,
Acting Manager

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000
THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents, P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
115, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once? Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co.; themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANC CO LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 513.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards and artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTOMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Sons. Telegraphic Address. 'Phone 2851.

129101

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy		TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS MALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED—A small consignment of National Portable. Typewriters No. 3, Improved Model. All modern devices such as visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, 2 color, and some special features. Order early and save disappointment. Rs. 190, with improved travelling Case complete. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 38 (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD. Grants MARRIAGE, LIFE, LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST and UNEMPLOYMENT Policies on most favourable terms. All policies mature for benefits after one year. AGENTS required on handsome Commission and Bonus. Apply to The PRESIDENT, 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. C

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ltd., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WASTE,—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come sharp.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on Application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOOL, the acknowledged centre Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge, Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COMPETENT GRADUATES in medicine and surgery and hospital assistants for charitable dispensaries in Gujarat. No private practice or visit fees allowed. Those desirous of doing public good accepting moderate salaries need only apply, stating age, qualifications experience and salaries expected. Apply to Seth MANILAL MAGANLAL, The Swadeshi Mills Coy., Ltd., Ahmedabad, (Gujarat). 2812

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 20 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SUB-OVERSEERS. Salary Rs 25. Apply to the DEWAN, Lunawada, with copies of testimonials. 2845

WANTED—One COMPOUNDER. Apply in person to Dr. M. T. ANKLESARIA, Bohra Bazaar Street, Fort. 2861

WANTED—A PROOF-READER for a Jobbing Printing Press. Apply Box No. 1080 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2867

WANTED—An energetic CANVASSER for Bombay and Presidency. Pay Rs. 25 extra commission. Apply sharp LILY BUTTON MFG. CO., Benares City. 2795

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with knowledge of Guzratti on Rs. 25, with prospects. Apply J. MOIN, Agent, 303, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2857

WANTED—A competent and experienced HEAD CLERK and a TIME-KEEPER for a local Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply to Box No. 1075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2828

WANTED—An experienced Gujarati knowing CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with good handwriting. Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 1078 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2864

WANTED—Two fully qualified INDIAN NURSES for Dispensaries in the East Khandesh District on a consolidated pay of Rs. 35 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of diplomas to CIVIL SURGEON, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh). 2791

WANTED—Probationer NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free Board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 2839

WANTED.—A STORE KEEPER for Hardware and Railway Material Department of a big concern. One who has worked in this line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2819

WANTED.—A competent MANAGER for a well established concern dealing in Imports of Piece Goods and Sundries and Exports of India raw produce, and engaged in large Military Contracts, to look after Contracts business. Only experienced and influential men should apply stating terms, age, and previous experience with testimonials (European preferred) to Box No. 1069 Avt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2805

WANTED—CLERKS and TALLY CLERKS for field service. Pay of clerks will vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month in India according to their qualifications and experience and when proceeding on field service they will be entitled to Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 per month respectively. Cases of candidates having academical qualification and office experience will be separately considered. Tally clerks will get Rs. 75 per month in India and when proceeding on Field Service, 50 per cent. batta from date of embarkation. Each temporary clerk or tally clerk selected should be capable to render his accounts and correspondence in English punctually and accurately. Candidates in Bombay must apply personally with testimonials during office hours on week days to OFFICER, I.C. SUPPLY DEPOT, BOMBAY, behind the Town Hall. 2856

WANTED.

WANTED—Two Lancashire BOILERS, any size from 24 by 6 to 30 by 7; pressure any between 100 and 150 lbs., write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2889

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

FOR SALE—Two LEATHER CABINET TURKISH BATHS by Foot. Apply Box No. 1077, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2862

FOR SALE—One FIELDING OIL ENGINE 23 B. H. P. in thorough working order, for immediate delivery. Apply to Messrs. PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 2837

FOR SALE—Two BLACK-STONE LIQUID FUEL ENGINES; each 75 B.H.P.; used for a few weeks only; with clutch couplings; write to:—P. B. KAMA, Dabhoi via Myagaum. 2808

FOR SALE BY AUCTION—Very decent and specially made at "Cassumalli Cottage," Bandra Hill Road, on SUNDAY, the 10th November by Messrs. GANDHI & Co. 2869

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Loco-type 30/40 H.P. Boilers, 140 lbs. pressure, copper fire box, gun metal mountings, 8 in. 10 in. Centrifugal pumps, 8 & 13 N.H.P. Vertical boilers, 12 B.H.P. Robey Crude Oil Engine, 7 & 25 B.H.P. Kerosene Oil Engines, Steam Pumps, Band Sawing Machine Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams "Endeavour," Calcutta. 2508

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols, B. S. & Tab. ...	190
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	...
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Commodious BUNGALOW No. 181, near Dadar Station and Post Office, six rooms, compound, cut-houses, stable. Apply MERWANJI ANTIA, Thana. 2875

TO BE LET—"TOUR PETIT", commodious and well ventilated with five bedrooms and extensive grounds, outhouses, etc., at Matheran, November, 1918, to June, 1919. Rent Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2799

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE of the FRONTAIR TRADING Co., Abdul Rehman Street, Bhimdiwalla Building, Bombay, has been temporarily removed to Marine Lines Camp. All correspondence, etc., may kindly be addressed to Mr. D. C. KOHLY, Contractor, Marine Lines Camp, Bombay, till further notice.

BHUGWAN SINGH,
Manager, F. T. Co.,
Bombay.

2860

WANTED.

A GRADUATE or B.S.C. in Mathematics for the post of Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Khandwa, on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 with an annual increment of Rs. 5. The post is pensionable.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 30th November, 1918, with copies of testimonials.

K. R. HARNE,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
KHANDWA.

Dated 30-10-1918. 2853

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for temporary employment in the Alwar State P W.D.

One SUPERVISOR, having thorough practical experience of the construction of major irrigation tanks. Pay Rs 150 to 200 according to qualifications.

One OVERSEER, thoroughly experienced in buildings, roads and maintenance of irrigation works. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications.

One SUB-OVERSEER with thorough practical experience of the construction of major irrigation tanks. Pay Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned before 15th November, 1918. Selected candidates will have to join at once and will get joining expenses according to State T. A. Rules.

STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar.
2850

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my firm at Bombay and elsewhere was carried on under the name and style of KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI MANEKJI BHIWANDIWALLA upto Asho Vad (30) Amavash Samvat 1974, and in which my son Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla is partner since the year Samvat 1974. All these firms and shops in Bombay and elsewhere which conducts at present and shall conduct henceforth salt and other commodities' trades and contracts will be carried on from Kartak Shud (1) Akam Samvat 1975 corresponding with the English date the 4th of November, 1918, under the name and style of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla, Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla and Company. Any persons having any dues on the firm and shops of the said Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhiwandiwalla may kindly take it within fifteen days from this date readering their final accounts.

Written at Bombay to-day the 4th of November, 1918.

HORMUSJI MANEKJI BHIWANDIWALLA,
2868

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE of Mr. PURSHOTAM RANCHORDAS in the business transactions of the firm of Jethia Devjee and Co., carrying on business as Muccadams, Commission Agents and Merchants, was already discontinued from 1st May, 1918, and that the remaining share of the said Mr. Purshotam Ranchordas in Muccadami and Commission has also been discontinued from Samvant 1975, Kartick Sud the 1st. We, therefore, are, now no longer responsible, for any connection kept in our name by anybody with the said gentleman.

Bombay, dated this Kartick Sud the 1st S. 1975, the 4th November, 1918.

JETHA DEVJEE.

Mandvi, Sak Gali,
2871

Bombay 6th November, 1918.

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 2½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.
886

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED—9 HINDU COOKS and 8 MAHOMEDAN COOKS for the Indian Troops Station Hospital, Arangaon Pay Rs. 12 per mensem. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of November 1918.

(Sd.) E. B. HICKSON,
Capt. R.A.M.C. (S.R.),
Officer Commanding, Indian Troops
Station Hospital, Arangaon.
2846

LEGAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO DENTISTS

FOR SALE.

THE GOODWILL of the concern known as the "Popular Dental Rooms, Kalbadevi" with all Office furniture, implements and appliances. Offers should reach the undersigned in their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, not later than 15th November, 1918.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
2835

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND BELONGING TO KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND OTHERS SITUATE AT GHATCOOPER.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 540 of 1911.

Thakersey Lakhmidas ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Khimji Goculdas and Others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. D. SETHNA, Receiver appointed in the above Suit, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m., in his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, a piece of land admeasuring 8,840 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Ghatcooper and belonging to Khimji Cocuidas and others and come to their share inter alia on partition with Ranchhordas Dharsey Hingwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1918.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Vendors' Attorneys.
2563

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Sale of High Class Japanese Silverware, Artistic Carved Ivory, Chinese Furniture, Porcelain and Embroidery, English and Indian Jewellery and English Platedware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the surplus stock-in-trade of a known local firm, consisting of works of Arts and curious and presentation and useful articles comprising Japanese silver bowls, jugs, tea-pots, spirit stoves, cloisonne vases and bowls worked on silver, carved ivory figures of divinities and other subjects carved pagodas Damascend card trays, vases, cigarette cases and boxes, large mother of pearl shells set with silver, Chinese sofas, chairs, embroidered Mendarine cloaks, sleeve bands, porcelain jars, vases, plates and garden trees, English electro-plated cruets, egg frames, oak body salad bowls, fish servers, large salvers, valuable rings, brooches, pendants and other articles set with diamonds, rubies and other precious gems.

The articles will be on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. by order of Multani Nandramdas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pranjajye Athalye & Co., the following Veterinary Instruments viz:—

Castration Torsion Forceps, Horse tooth forceps, amputation saws, Post mortem saws, hernia clamps, hypodermic syringes, milk tubes, bitch catheters, spring and artery forceps, needles, dog nail and bullet forceps, serum and record syringes, Repelle thermometers, castrators, obsetric hooks, castrating embryotoning and abscess knives, chloroform muzzles and other instruments all by known makers.

The instruments will be on view three days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November 1918.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,
35 Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS CROKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of Enemy Property.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 7, Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay (where the goods are removed for Auction Sale), the following goods belonging to German Gymkhana.

Consisting of a large lot of rich glass and Crokeryware, dinner and tea sets, platedware table and dessert knives, spoons and forks, and a lot of alluminium cooking utensils pictures, etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale

AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Iron Tanks, Manila Ropes, Steel Wire Rope, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Manila ropes, steel wire ropes, scrap iron, empty packing cases, teakwood scantlings, old carpet, etc., iron water tanks, oil cloths, rubber cutting, life belts, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge" Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, one clock by Mitchel and Sons, rich carpets, baba motor gari with hood, old China jars, copper enamelled vases, open carved show case, gas chandeliers, bird show case, brass tray teapoy, cabinet sofas, one large swing, one large safe on stand, Jost fan, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double meat-safes, square and fancy teapoys, writing tables, revolving book stands, cane and bentwood chairs, verandah benches, and easy chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases, table and hanging lamps, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Mooljee Barbhaya, Esqr., Solicitor, and others.

The property of another gentlemen:—

One 15-20 H.P., 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Flanders, motor car, in good running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred landaulette, in good order.
1 Second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Second Floor, Datcobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Fort, near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs; drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs fancy teapoy, writing tables, glass door book cases, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, bentwood chairs, double meatsafes, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. D. Morris.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET OTHERWISE CALLED CHINCH BUNDER ROW.

By order of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Cassum, Abdulla Cassum and Rasid Cassum, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder Second and Third Row outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 3153 and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 3055 Street Nos. 608-610 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Doongri Street otherwise called Chinch Bunder Second and Third Row, on or towards the West by Samuel Street on or towards the North by the house formerly of Jeebai widow of Alarakhia Sejan but now of Subjeali Bhimji and on or towards the South by the moiety of a gully and beyond that by the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Pocha & Co., Solicitors, No. 8, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th Nov., 1918.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Shah Chandulal Manilal at his shop in Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Gopalji Kalyanji and Co. of Chikhal Gully:—

8 packages Dhoties No. 8899/9899 or others, about 235 pairs in each package, yards 8 to 14.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Nanavati Shantilal Sarupchand at his shop at Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Chunilal Bhagwandas of Gopal Gully:—

5 bales Dhoties, yards 8 to 10, each bale of about 300 pairs No. 1254 Kanto or other.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1918.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES AND SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRICUMDAS & Co.,
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1284.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Gurdutsing Bhagwansing and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Narandas Dharamsey of Champa Gully:—

5 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees No. Nizam of smaller width 8-9-10-11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jamnadas Haridas and on account and at the risk of Seth Santlal Mangalsen the undermentioned 47 bales:—

6 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 1175, 6 lbs.
18 bales each about 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 4750, 6 lbs.
14 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 3750, 6½ lbs.
4 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 150, 6½ lbs.
1 bale each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 15, 6½ lbs.
4 bales each 60 pieces Cotton Dye of the Globe Mills No. 1275, 6½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Joshi Pranjivan and Bros. and on account and at the risk of Seth Nandlal Mancharam:—

3 bales Checks No. 8012/4.
1 bale Checks No. 3 B.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES GREY GINS, 4 BALES LEOPARD CLOTHS, 1 BALE CHECKS AND 5 BALES BLACK SHIRTINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Juvarsing Dolatram and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Nandlal Mancharam:—
2 bales Grey Gins No. 1375.
On account and at the risk of Punjabi Kaksing Jagannath:—
3 bales Leopard Cloths of the Shapurji Mills No. 10400.
1 bale Leopard Cloths of the Prospectus Mills No. 12500.
1 bale Checks of the Kasturchand Mills No. 634.
1 bale Japanese Grey Gins Battak Chap.
On account and at the risk of Multani Dasumal Rajaram:—
5 bales Black Skirtings No. 2036.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

WU FUNG AND LONG SIN'S
NEW WILES
THE SECRET OF
"The Cryptic Ring"
The tortuous way and its result.
PLEASE SEE TO-NIGHT
AT THE
NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA
THE 9th INSTALMENT OF
"The Exploits of Elaine"
For the solution of the above.
Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Monday being Public Holiday Special Prize Matinee at 5-15 (S. T.).

THE GRANDEST ATTRACTION
BALTO! BALTO!
THE WORLD-RENOWNED VETERAN ACROBAT
with his most surprising feats will appear in every show.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT
A SUPERB THANHOUSER PHOTO PLAY
In Five Parts
THE
'HIDDEN VALLEY'
Together with a full Programme.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
13

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Plays

To-night, Wednesday 6th Oct. at 9-30

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

(2ND EDITION)

Thursday 7th Oct. at 9-30

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Friday 8th Oct. at 9-30

"THEODORE & Co."

Saturday 9th November at 9-30

"THE BOY"

Sunday 10th, Matinee 5-30

"CARMINETTA"

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.

Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.

Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

New Pathe Pictures

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-Morrow & Friday & Saturday Nights.

G. Carlton Wallace's Romantic Play:

"THE APPLE OF EDEN"

Produced for the first time in India.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 5 p.m.

Brieux's Great Lesson

"DAMAGED GOODS"

(FOR ADULTS ONLY)

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY.

NEW PICTURE BILL

A 5-Act Metro Drama of Unusual Beauty

"THE SHOOTING OF DAN McGREW"

A Western story full of exciting incidents. Also the Latest Gazette and a treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices— Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Boxes Rs. 2. per seat.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT

THE LAST TWO DRAMAS of

"THE PRICE OF FOLLY" series

featuring

RUTH ROLAND

Donot miss the finale of this excellent series.

Every Drama complete in itself and carrying a moral lesson.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

IN AND AROUND SAN DIEGO'

Travel

"LOOK PLEASANT PLEASE"

Comic.

Look out for a big Imperial feature next week.

COMING! COMING!

KIPPLING'S

"Naulakha"

The greatest film of the year.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.

Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 Volumes. Rs. 3.

MTARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

LESSEES THE EXCELSIOR THEATRES Co., LTD.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

THE GREAT SERIAL OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE

The ADVENTURES OF "STINGAREE"

By E. W. HORNUNG—The Author of "RAFFLES"

"STINGAREE" THE POLITE BUSHRANGER!!

FIRST 2 ADVENTURES THIS WEEK!

We have no hesitancy

in declaring that for fresh and spontaneous interest for novelty of plot and richness of Oriental grandeur, for the daring conception of blending a Fairy Tale, with the Mysteries of a Sultan's Zenana,

"A Daughter of the Gods"

(10 Reel Gorgeous Production)

is out-and-out the most Soul-inspiring, Sublime and Beautiful Film that Bombay public has ever the good fortune to see.

Dense and delighted audiences in every Show during the past four days at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

have testified their unmixed joy and wonder at the magnitude of this Picture's theme.

Annette Kellerman, the Australian Venus, outdoes Venus herself! Her majestic beautiful form, her graceful swimming and diving, her rapturous dizzy dancing, no wonder, makes the amorous Sultan crazy to include her into his Harem which is already bristling with 600 wives!!

The Picture grips you with interest and thrills you from start to finish. The new wonderful Super Triple Lens gives it additional charm and the effect on the eye is simply splendid!

FOUR SHOWS EVERY EVENING: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-20 p. m. (S. T.)

Mr. CINEMA EXHIBITOR

What guides you in your Choice of Pictures?

LET'S ANALYSE IT OUT TOGETHER.

Name? UNIVERSAL SPECIAL FEATURE

Somewhat perhaps, well, the Universal has got it, assuredly.

Variety?

Yes. You will admit Universal can give some variety when it releases half a dozen Serials, more than one hundred five-part features, Selected Jewels, Parlor Comedies like "Nestor" "Slapstick", variety like "L.K.O." and Joker, interesting pictures like the Universal Screen Magazine, known as the Reel of Knowledge and a host of other one and two reel Pictures.

Reputation?

You will naturally be prejudiced in favour of a concern, which is the largest of its kind in the world You will find Universal Pictures every day in Bombay's best Picture Palaces—Cinema Majestic and Cinema Precious.

Results? Once tried always patronized.

Hundreds of Exhibitors say that no other concern supplies such good pictures so consistently and on that basis we ask you to prove their opinion for yourself.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.,

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Days roll by!

You are once again earnestly advised to lose no more time in seeing the Great Wonder-film—

"A Daughter of the Gods"

that has been creating such a sensation all over the town just now.

Absolutely fifty million people saw this mighty, majestic picture in New York, Chicago, Paris, London and Calcutta,

It does not matter if you are a home-bird, or too, too, busy making money at your office desk; you must certainly make every effort to see a film that has truly cost 35 lakhs of rupees.

First six parts this week.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a "Jerry" Comedy in the programme.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Take Note—For the convenience of Patrons residing in distant quarters, there will be a special show every evening at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7-15; 9; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 1st:

M.G. Bengal Good	18.40
" " Fully Good	19.15
" " Fine	19.85
" No. 1 Oomra Good	19.65
" " Fully Good	20.40
" " Fine	20.90
" Broach Good	22.15
" " Fully Good	22.40
" " Fine	22.65

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil.
" Forwarded	52,000
" Imports	41,000
" Stock	183,000
Actual Weekly Sales	9,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	...
" Exports to Great Britian	Nil
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Nov. 2nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20 000
" Exports to Great Britain	...
" to Continent	...
Futures at New York Jan.	26.59+43
" " Mar.	26.13+15
" " May	25.55+39
Spot Cotton at New York	29.25+30
" " Orleans	29.80—30
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	26.45—4
" " Mar.	26.19—3

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 1st:

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Consols 2½%	60½ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	52½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	72 Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	62 Unchgd.
On London at Paris Ex. France	26.07 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

3½% 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£98½ Unchgd.
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£132
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Buyers	21

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov Value	2/5

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 5.

During the Devali holidays numerous and wide fluctuations occurred in our market, and a large business was done. The highest price for Fully Good Broach April-May was Rs. 718 and the lowest Rs. 625. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 710 for Broach, the tone being steadier, and the price gradually advanced to Rs. 725, and later on to Rs. 737. From this point there was a gradual decline to Rs. 714, and the rate recovered to Rs. 720 at 4 p.m. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 718, declined to Rs. 715, improved to Rs. 724 and closed as under.

For Ready Cotton there has been a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs.	722
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	"	605
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	"	670

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Nov. 5th:

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	=	720
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	=	670
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	"	=	610

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 4th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	2,402 bales.
Wheat	13,704 Cwts.
Linseed	21,235 "
Rape, &c.,	3,845 "
Gingellyseeds	558 "
Poppyseed	525 "
Groundnuts	528 "
Castorseed	1,048 "
Rice	345 "
Myrabollams	711 "
Cottonsee	432 "
Mowraseed	950 "
Gram	74 "
Jowar	4 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 5th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	76 0 0	14 9 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	75 0 0	11 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	75 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 8 0
" Thin	13 10 0	14 2 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	...
" Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	...
" Gajar 50-50	95 0 0	...
" Black	80 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	90 0 0	...
Mowraseed	7 0 0	...
Barley	48 0 0	...
Castorseed	24 0 0	15 0 0
Forward		
Wheat April-May	9 11 8	
Linseed May	15 8 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 5th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 4 3
Shapurji No. 10	1 2 6
Simplex No. 10	1 2 3
Edward No. 10	1 2 0
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 5th 1918.

Market Rates:

Bank Telegraphic	1 6 16½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 0½
Fcs. Demand	193
American Dollars	278
Hongkong	223
Shanghai	249
Japan	150
Singapore	146½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 193.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent. Paper, 75¼.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady and there was a good rise in Bombay United Mill shares; other cotton mill shares were steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2015, Swan 560, Standard 2475, Simplex 737-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 515, New Greats 312-8, Madhowji 2250, Kohinoor 1300, Kastoorchand 1150, Indore-Malwa 310, Bleaching 157-8, Finlay 447-8, Fazalbhoy 720, David 612-8, Crescent 217-8, Currimbhoy 327-8, Colaba 1345, Century 417-8, Central India 2485, Bombay Cotton 625, Bombay United 975, Bombay Dyeing 1310, Central Mining 34, Katni ord 247-8, Katni def 1255, Tata ord 267-8, Tata def 1217-8, Alcocks 720, Bombay-Burma 899, Bombay Tramway 435, Bombay Steam 355, Tata Hydro 1175.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2015, Swan 560, Standard 2465, Simplex 737-8, Shapurji 137-8, Pearls 515, New Greats 312-8, Madhowji 2240, Kohinoor 1300, Kastoorchand 1160, Indore-Malwa 310, Bleaching 157-8, Finlay 447-8, Fazalbhoy 715, David 612-8, Crescent 220, Currimbhoy 327-8, Colaba 1345, Century 422-8, Central India 2485, Bombay Cotton 625, Bombay United 975, Bombay Dyeing 1310, Central Mining 34, Katni ord 245, Katni def 1255, Tata ord 245, Tata def 1210, Alcocks 720, Bombay-Burma 880, Bombay Tramway 435, Bombay Telephone 195, Tata Hydro 1115.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 1st November, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,49,19,157	
" Deposits at Branches	73,22,079	
		2,21,41,236
Other Deposits		20,27,98,422
Post Bills		3,031
Sundries		24,32,944
	Rs.	24,75,76,534

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	4,31,67,580
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,13,19,604
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	9,23,55,680
Bills Discounted and Purchased	98,99,018
Dead Stock	5,97,360
Stamps	6,841
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,94,505
Sundries	13,16,181
Cash	7,63,12,765
Rs.	24,75,76,534

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 5th.

		Total for the week.	Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	300-0	Rs. 6,77,550-0
Cash Certificates	"	5,642-0	" 5,96,819-12
Total	..	5,942-0	12,74,369-12

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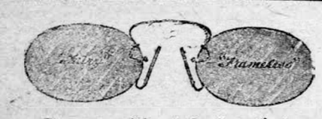

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MRS. VILLIERS-STUART SENTENCED.

TWO MARRIAGE CEREMONIES.

THE "BLACK BOOK."

Eileen Alys Rhoda Fox Villiers-Stuart, 25, on bail, pleaded "Not guilty" at the Central Criminal Court on September 14, before the Recorder, to an indictment charging her with bigamy in marrying Percival Grandison Villiers-Stuart during the life of her husband. Percival Douglas Bray, writes "The Times."

Sir Richard Muir and Mr. Cecil Whiteley prosecuted; Sir Edward Marshall-Hall, K.C., and Mr. E. J. Purchase defended.

Sir Richard Muir, in opening the case, said that on March 22, the defendant was married to Percival Douglas Bray, aged 26, a motor-omnibus driver living at Putney. The details she gave about herself were that her name was Alys Rhoda Graves, aged 21, living at Fulham, and that her father was a commercial traveller. The marriage took place at the Fulham Registry Office. On July 28, 1917, the defendant went through a form of marriage at St. Anne's Church, Birkenhead, with Captain Percival Grandison Villiers-Stuart, aged 25, a captain in the Cheshire Regiment. The name of the bride was given as Eileen Alys Rhoda Fox-Bray. She described herself as a widow, 24 years of age, and her father was described as "gentleman."

Counsel, continuing, said that after the marriage in March, 1913, between Bray and the defendant the parties did not seem to have been very permanently attached to each other, because after living together for from three weeks to five weeks they separated, and they had held no communication with each other since. Bray followed his occupation as a motor-omnibus driver or mechanic in the employment of the London General Omnibus Company. At the beginning of the war he went to France in the Motor Transport Section of the Army Service Corps, and had been serving there since, having periodical visits home on leave and being in correspondence with his mother, who lived in Russell-road, Kensington. On May 29, 1916, the defendant wrote to Mrs. Bray, a letter, giving her address as the General Post Office, Folkestone, in which she said:—

Would you be kind enough to let me know Percy's address by return? I am contemplating getting a divorce. I have been informed that he enlisted early after the outbreak of the war in the Mechanical Transport, and before communicating with the War Office I should like to hear direct from you.

Sir R. Muir went on to say that it would be affectation for him to attempt to conceal the fact that the defendant was a witness in a certain very notorious case a little time ago, when attention was called to her name, and led to her being identified as the wife of Percival Bray. Inquiries were made, and it was discovered that she had gone through the second marriage in July, 1917. The police arrested her on June 18, when she said to Detective-sergeant Warner, "I did not know until five days ago that my first husband was alive." She also said that she learnt that fact from a piece of paper which was put into her hand as she was leaving the Court after the Billing trial. On June 19 she wrote a letter to Sergeant Warner, in which she said:—

I just want to thank you for all your great consideration and kindness to me, in spite of the fearful fact that it was you who arrested me. When I get my 15 years I expect I will curse you most horribly.

P.S.—What am I supposed to call myself? Please be kind to my diary.

Percival Douglas Bray, a private in the Mechanical Transport, A.S.C., in giving evidence, said that on March 22, 1913, he married the defendant at the Registry Office at Fulham. After the marriage he lived with her about five weeks, when they separated by mutual consent. Apart from seeing her on one occasion in a motor-car he had not seen her since. He had not written to her or supported her. He joined the Army in 1914 as a single man.

Mrs. Bray, mother of the last witness, said that the last time she saw the defendant was in May or June, 1913. The defendant was ill, and she went to see her. She did not answer the defendant's letter of May 29, 1916.

Replying to Sir E. Marshall-Hall, K.C., the witness said she gave information to the police after the Billing case.

Colonel Robert Alexander Grigg, Cheshire Regiment, said he witnessed the marriage of Captain Villiers-Stuart to the defendant at St. Anne's, Birkenhead. There was no secrecy about it.

Sergeant Warner said that on June 18 he told the defendant that he should arrest her for committing bigamy on July 28, 1917, at Birkenhead. She replied, "I did commit bigamy, but I did not know until five days ago that my husband was alive. It is not so much a shock to me now as it would have been five days ago." In reply to the charge she said, "How dreadful! How shocking!" Later she said that she was not aware that her husband was alive until some one slipped a piece of paper into her hand as she was leaving the Old Bailey and said, "Do you know your husband is alive?"

MRS. VILLIERS-STUART IN THE BOX.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution the defendant went into the witness-box.

She said she was christened Alys Rhoda Fox, but had always been known as Eileen. She had never seen her husband from the day they separated in 1913 until she saw him in the police-court in that case. In May, 1916, she wrote to his mother and did not receive any answer. She wrote to her again and did not have a reply, and just before her second marriage she wrote again and the letter was returned through the Dead Letter Office. She had not had any communication from her husband or from his mother since April, 1913. She communicated with the Army authorities and tried to trace her husband, but failed; they could not trace him. She described him as a married man. In April or May, 1917, when she was with Captain Villiers-Stuart on the parade-ground at Birkenhead, there were some wounded soldiers there, one of whom showed her a photograph of a group of soldiers and she recognized her husband among them. She asked his name and address, and the soldier replied:—"He was blown up in France in 1914. His name was Bray, and he lived at Kensington."

Sir E. Marshall-Hall.—At the time you married Captain Villiers-Stuart did you believe that your husband was dead?—I did honestly believe it.

Continuing, the defendant said that in her correspondence with Captain Villiers-Stuart's family she said she was a widow. She did not think she said who her husband was.

Sir R. Muir.—Did you say first of all that he was a South African millionaire?—No.

Do you not remember that the lamented Mr. Bray was killed by a lion while shooting, and not only killed, but eaten, so that there was nothing left to bury?—I never said so.

Replying to further questions, the defendant said she had a banking account. Her income was not a myth; she had investments in Russian railways.

In a letter to Captain Villiers-Stuart's father, in which she announced her forthcoming marriage to his son, she said:—

"I have succeeded in obtaining for Mike a job at the Ministry. It will be nice for him: excellent prospects and pay. One of my uncles holds a fairly high position there, and is going to get him in."

Sir R. Muir.—Which uncle is this?—I am afraid that that was a lie.

The trial was adjourned until September 16th, the defendant being admitted to bail.

PLEA OF "GUILTY."

On the advice of her counsel, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., Mrs. Villiers Stuart withdrew her plea of not guilty of the charge of bigamy, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment without hard labour, on Sept. 16.

The close of the short trial of this witness for the existence of the mysterious "Black Book" that figured in the recent Pemberton-Billing trial was full of dramatic incidents, says "The Daily Chronicle."

When the accused woman surrendered to her bail she entered the dock, but Sir Marshall Hall at once motioned her to go into the witness-box. He then handed her the following letter, dated January 5, 1917, and addressed to a relative of her second husband:—

"Dear Mrs. Villiers-Stuart,—Mike has just shown me your letter, and I refuse absolutely and definitely to marry him. I wish you to give me the name and address of the person who made such libellous statements, as I intend to place the matter in the hands of my solicitors. Faithfully yours.

EILEEN BRAY."

In reply to Sir Edward, witness admitted that she wrote this letter.

Sir Edward: Had Mrs. Villiers-Stuart written a letter making very serious allegations against you?—Yes.

Has your one endeavour in this case been to prevent the name of a certain individual being mentioned? Was this name contained in the letters produced on Saturday, the handwriting in which you denied as being yours?—That is so.

"A VERY SERIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY"

Sir Richard Muir, prosecuting counsel, here intimated that the statements made by the defendant would have to be considered by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Recorder replied that he would deal with the case on its merits and Sir Richard expressed the view that this was a very serious case of bigamy.

Sir E. Marshall Hall described the circumstances in which the marriage between the woman in the dock and the 'bus driver, Percival Bray, took place. She was 19 years of age then and it was a secret marriage while the parents of both were at Brighton. In 1916, she had the good, or bad, fortune to meet Capt. Villiers-Stuart, and a strong attachment sprang up between them. She told the captain she was married, but did not know whether her husband was alive or dead.

There was an arrangement that, if Bray died, she and Captain Villiers-Stuart should get married. The officer's mother thought her son should marry some woman in his own social position and, taking a hostile view of the situation, wrote a series of letters attacking Mrs. Bray with regard to another man.

SECOND MARRIAGE NOT SECRET.

There was no secret about the marriage with Captain Villiers-Stuart. Then came the unfortunate position in which she gave evidence in the case at the Old Bailey and, as a result of the publicity, the discovery was made that her husband was alive. She was arrested by the police, but no animus was thrown into the case at the police-court, but now for some reason Sir Richard Muir was brought on the scene, an expert in the cross-examination of accused persons, and he had done his work well. But Sir Richard's long association with that court as prosecuting counsel had caused him to sacrifice his humanity to his mentality, and in him all sense of kindly feeling had become atrophied.

"I thank God," exclaimed Sir Marshall Hall, "that the whole of my life has been spent in defending prisoners, not prosecuting them."

The Recorder, addressing Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, said: "It would have been impossible for any jury, on the evidence which has been disclosed, to have said that you made any proper inquiries as to the death of your first husband. You made a number of statements which you have admitted are not true, and I am compelled to come to the conclusion that you are not a very truthful person. It would have been impossible for the jury to have accepted your story about the wounded soldier and the photograph. I shall not be influenced by any other questions that have been brought into the case. I shall deal with it on its merits. But we are face to face with the fact that the crime of bigamy is increasing in a most alarming way, and, having regard to this fact, it seems to me that a substantial sentence should be passed."

The Recorder then passed sentence as stated and refused an application from Sir Marshall Hall to make the sentence one of nine months in the second division.

Mrs. Villiers-Stuart followed the wardress down the steps of the dock with seeming unconcern.

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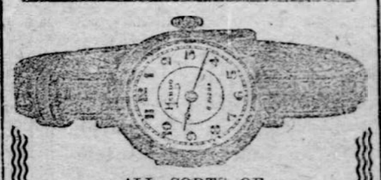

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Legislative Council Dinner at Government House at 8-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 5-0 and Howitt Phillips Co. 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

KANGA.—At his own residence at Walkeshwar Road, opposite Lower Government House Gate, Gustad Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, son of the late Mr. B. Bhikaji and brother of Ardesir Jamshed and Bhikaji Byramji Kanga, aged 33, deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother, brothers, and sisters. Funeral 9 a.m. (S. T.), to-day.

WALLADARES.—Joseph Francis Veterinary Sergeon, son of the late Mr. L. M. Valladares, Under Secretary P. W. D., Bombay; died at Nagpur on the 1st instant, deeply mourned by his relatives and friends. R. I.P.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

The Band of his Excellency, the Governor, will play at the Willingdon Sports Club before dinner, to-morrow.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana at 6 p. m. to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand to-day from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

INSTITUTE FOR MARRIED HINDU LADIES

The Institution for Married Hindu Ladies reopens on Monday, November, 11th.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. M. Okazaki, a Japanese merchant, residing at Walkeswar Road, reports to the police the theft of currency notes amounting to Rs. 900 and a pair of gold buttons, valued at Rs. 15 from a canvas trunk in his bed room.

HOME RULE LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Indulal K. Yagnik on "Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency" at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day in the Morarji Hall Cavel. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

PEARL NECKLACE STOLEN,

Jhaverchand Navalchand, a pearl merchant, residing at Mumbadevi Tank Road, reports to the Police that his wife, and sister with two children were returning home from the Jain Temple at Pydhownie on Friday. When passing along Masjid Bunder Road, a pearl necklace valued at Rs. 2,500, which was on the person of his younger son, was stolen by a "waghri" woman, who was seen running away with the necklace.

MUSLIM STUDENT'S UNION.

The third annual report of this union a copy of which has been forwarded to us relates to the year 1918-19. This period was a period of progress for the union. Its membership considerably increased and 6 more patrons were enlisted. Its total strength is given as Rs. 178 The Debating Society had a busy time. Besides, 1 public addresses, given by prominent Muslim, they organized ordinary debates, 2 inter union debates and 1 parliamentary debate. At these "intellectual feasts," large audiences mustered. The Poor Boys' Library also records rapid progress. Indoor games were for the first time introduced, but as the union was compelled to vacate their premises, no sufficient advantage could be taken of them. The Union's financial position is weak and its need for a suitable premises is stated to be urgent.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

On Monday last, it being the third anniversary of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a meeting of the Parsis was held in the Anjuman's Atash Beheram under the auspices of "Jartheshti Bhai-bandh Mandali," when Mr. Mistri read a paper giving in detail the services rendered by Sir Pherozeshah to the Parsi community and Mr. S. H. Jhabvala spoke on the invaluable services rendered by the illustrious Parsi patriot to the country.

Under the auspices of the Shri Ram Free Library, Poona, a series of lectures have been arranged to consider pros and cons of the Inter-caste Marriage Bill, brought forward by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Imperial Legislative Council. The first lecture was delivered by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, in favour of the bill on Monday, the 4th instant when Mr. N. C. Kalkar presided.

FULL PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY FOR BOMBAY.

MR. BHURGRI'S UNQUALIFIED DEMAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri in his minute to the report of the Committee of non-official Members of the Bombay Legislative Council on Transferred and Reserved subjects has made on unqualified demand for full provincial autonomy. His minute runs as follows:—

I do not agree with the statement made in para 2 of the Committee's report, namely "if for any reason the above proposal is not adopted, the only subjects which in our opinion may be reserved are indicated in the appendix to this report." I fail to see any reason why the proposal that there should be no reserved subject at all should not be adopted in the case of this Presidency; and I am, therefore, definitely of opinion that full responsible Government should be introduced in the Presidency at the very start.

TRAVANCORE MAHAJANA. SABHA.

SCOLDED FOR CRITICISING REFORM SCHEME.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 3.

The Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government has replied on behalf of the Durbar to the joint secretaries of the Travancore Mahajana Sabha that the resolutions submitted by the Sabha on the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms were unauthorised and uncalled for.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

GOING ROUND WITH BOGUS LETTERS.

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Hari Mahdoo, aged seventeen, with house trespass with intent to commit an offence.

Mr. W. B. Warring deposed that he lives in room No. 209 of the Taj Mahal Hotel. On Monday afternoon when he was lying down in his room, on turning round, he saw the accused. He asked him what he wanted and he replied "mem sahib" and produced a letter addressed to one Le Foyne. He had another letter addressed to Mrs. Green, Byculla Club. The accused then left. As the complainant had previously lost Rs. 150 from his room he got suspicious, and went out into the corridor to watch the movements of the accused, whom he saw standing near the door of another room. The complainant then saw the accused going upstairs and to other rooms. He told a butler, who searched the accused and arrested the latter. The butler found several empty envelopes addressed and sealed in the accused's pocket.

The accused, who had a previous conviction for theft as a servant, was convicted and sentenced to be sent to the Dharwar Jail for one year.

TWO FRIENDS IN COURT.

ONE CHARGES THE OTHER OF ROBBERY.

Before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Home charged Kurson Appa, a goldsmith with committing robbery.

For the prosecution it was stated that the accused went to the complainant, Mamaidas Gangabhai, another goldsmith on the night of Sunday last, for taking Diwali present. The complainant, in order to give him a rupee, took out a bundle of notes from his pocket when it was stated the accused snatched from him a G. C. note of Rs. 100 also a gold chain worth Rs. 75.

For the defence it was urged that the accused was drunk and that there existed a quarrel between him and the complainant.

The Magistrate held that, on the complaint's own showing, the accused was his friend, and under the circumstances of the case, a reasonable doubt arose as to the guilt of the accused. His worship, therefore, gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.

MENDICANT WOMAN ROBBED.

RS. 3,449 WORTH PROPERTY STOLEN.

Cooverbai, wife of Premdas, a mendicant Brahmin, reports to the police that about midnight on Monday she returned home at Bhasidup Street, and after taking food went to bed. At about 4 a.m. four persons entered her room by removing the iron bars of a side window, and removed from her person ornaments valued at Rs. 2,470. They also carried away ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 979 from a wooden box which they forced open. She tried to raise an alarm but was prevented from doing so. She became exhausted and fainted. On regaining consciousness she found the thieves had disappeared, carrying with them property collectively valued at Rs. 3,449.

CUFFE PARADE CORPSE.

DISCOVERY OF REVOLVER AND CARTRIDGES.

Further investigations in connection with the body of a Mahomedan, which was found on Cuffe Parade on Saturday night, show that an expended bullet was found lying on the ground close to the spot where the body was found. Subsequently, a Welby revolver was found lying on the top of the sea wall, the chambers of which contained one cartridge that had missed fire, one discharged cartridge and one unfired cartridge.

The direction of the wound and the marks on the wall show that the deceased was sitting on the ground at the time he sustained the injury and so it is presumed that he was probably examining the revolver holding it between his legs at the time it went off.

The mails which left Bombay 24th September arrived safely in England 31st October.

MILITARY REVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

"Military Onlooker" in the course of his weekly review, says:—

Decisive successes have been gained by the Allies in four separate theatres of war and great have been the consequences of these victories. The southern portion of the long Western battle line from Switzerland to Verdun has remained quiet. Inactivity prevailed in the sector from the Meuse to the Aisne until November 1st when the American First and the French Fourth army delivered a combined offensive, the Americans striking west of the Meuse and the French on the Aisne front between Olizy and Attigny. These operations appear to promise valuable results. The Americans have been particularly successful and have advanced to a depth of 6 miles capturing Buzancy and a number of villages and taking over 4,000 prisoners and a number of guns. It is probable that the enemy will abandon the salient from Dun-sur-Meuse to the Aisne and he may be forced to retire on Stenay which would be most important as it would endanger the Mezieres Montmedy railway line. Between the Aisne and the Oise at Guise, hard fighting has been in progress. The French have delivered a succession of attacks on this sector and though meeting with strong opposition have made a considerable advance especially between the Aisne and Sissonne and in the angle between the Oise and Serre.

Between Guise and Valenciennes the British activity in the last few days of October was confined to raids and minor operations but on November 1st Generals Byng and Horne attacked on a front of 6 miles south of Valenciennes. Although the Germans fought with great stubbornness and delivered repeated counter-attacks our operations were completely successful resulting in the capture of several villages and over 5,000 prisoners with a number of guns, whilst General Currie's Canadians entered Valenciennes and occupied the town. Further progress has since been made in this sector. On October 31st the Second British army carried out a minor operation east of Courtrai near the Scheldt, capturing all its objectives with 1,000 German prisoners. This operation was further developed on November 1st when the British with Americans and French on their left advanced on a wide front and to a depth of over 6 miles to the Scheldt, east and north east of Courtrai, taking another 1,000 prisoners with a number of guns. Our advance in this area which has reached a point some 8 miles south of Ghent threatens the German line along the Lys and the "Derivation" Canal and a further withdrawal seems imminent to the line of the Scheldt and the Terneuzen canal north of Ghent. The enemy is likely temporarily to hold this line which affords a continuous water obstacle but would leave a nasty salient at and near Tournai. It is, therefore, probable that he will retire to the line of the lower Scheldt north and south of Antwerp, and of the river Dendre via Alost and Ath. The occupation of this line means a considerable withdrawal but has no dangerous salients and is protected by a strong and continuous water line as far south as Conde near Valenciennes further south. The enemy is evidently still anxious to prevent us from advancing towards Maubeuge.

Similarly, he has been offering strong resistance to the French attacks between the Oise and the Aisne. The resistance in this area is likely to continue until he commences a further withdrawal in Flanders when the possession of the Athmons-Maubeuge-Hirson railway line will no longer be of such vital importance. A withdrawal on a large scale in Belgium would almost inevitably be followed by a retirement between the Oise and Aisne both to shorten the line and to avoid a pronounced salient. On the assumption that the German plan is eventually to retire to the line of the Meuse viz., Mezieres, Namur and Liege, it is clear that the southern part of the line from the Meuse north of Verdun to the Aisne west of Rethal must be held long enough to cover the lateral railway through Mezieres which accounts for the extreme tenacity of the German resistance between the Meuse and the Aisne. The present Franco-American operations west of the Meuse at the pivot of the German system are therefore of great importance.

BRILLIANT OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

General Allenby launched his successful offensive in Palestine on September 19th. Exactly six weeks later, on October 31st, hostilities ceased between Turkey and the Allies, Turkey making a practically unconditional surrender. On October 26th our cavalry and armoured cars entered Aleppo and a few days later captured Muslimie junction, on the Baghdad Railway severing all communications with the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia. In less than six weeks General Allenby's troops British and Indians had defeated and virtually annihilated three Turkish armies, taking some 80,000 prisoners and 350 guns and had covered a distance of more than 400 miles. There are few parallels in the history to the brilliant execution of these operations and the splendid way in which our initial successes were exploited and completed. In Mesopotamia General Marshall has undertaken operations in harmony with General Allenby's advance. By October 23rd all preparations had been made and on October 24th our advance began. Within a week the main body of the Turkish army consisting of the greater part of three divisions had been surrounded and forced to surrender and our forces were well on the way to Mosul. This brilliant success was due to the excellence of the general dispositions, the skilful handling of the cavalry and armoured cars who intercepted the enemys retreat, and above all to the splendid fighting qualities of all ranks, British and Indian, by which the stubborn and gallant resistance of the Turks was overcome. Full details are not yet available but some 10,000 prisoners and many guns are believed to have been taken. Kirkuk and Aitun Keupri have been captured and our cavalry should be nearing Mosul. The hopelessness of Turkey's position in view of our advance in Syria and Mesopotamia, her isolation from the Central Powers after the capitulation of Bulgaria, the menace by our victorious Balkan army, and our Mediterranean fleet, rendered it impossible for her to continue a war into which she had been forced by a few misguided politicians and for which the Turkish people had no sympathy. Turkey had now capitulated just a month after Bulgaria's unconditional surrender. In the case of Bulgaria the sea power of Great Britain together with the strength of the British forces in the Balkans was the main factor in causing her downfall. The defeat and capitulation of Turkey are due to the British Empire alone, to the splendid organization and fighting powers of the British and Indian armies aided by the supremacy of the British Navy.

SERVIA REGAINED.

Attention was drawn last week to the close relationship between the Balkan and Italian fronts. During the past week Serbian, French and Italian troops have completed the rout of the German and Austrian forces in the Balkans. Practically the whole of Servia has been regained and Belgrade is again in the hands of its rightful owners. The Montenegrins have risen against the Austrians and with Serbian assistance have driven them out of their country. Albania is almost clear of the enemy who has suffered heavy losses in his retreat.

AUSTRIAN DISASTER.

In the midst of our successful advance in the Balkans the Italian front began to liven up after a long period of inactivity. A succession of raids and minor operations in the Brenta valley and further west drew the enemy's attention to the mountainous regions and his communiques were triumphant at the success of his troops in repelling the Allied attempts to effect a break through. On October 27th the Italian Tenth army consisting of Italian and British troops under the command of General Lord Cavan attacked across the Piave, near the Montello heights north west of Treviso. This attack met with immediate success and was extended day by day until by October 30th the Italian troops aided by British French and Americans were advancing on the entire front nearly 100 miles in extent from the Trentino to the Adriatic. On the 30th the enemy official communique announced the Austrian intention of evacuating all occupied Italian territory and that evening an Austrian deputation came over to the Italian lines to sue for an armistice. By November 2nd the enemy was in full retreat on the whole front. The Italian cavalry had reached the Tagliamento and over 100,000 prisoners and 2,200 guns had been taken. The debacle appears to be complete and the Austrian military disaster is one of the greatest in the history. The Allied conditions of the armistice with Austria have been communicated to the Austrian envoys. They render an enemy resumption of the war impossible and prevent him from profiting by the armistice to extricate himself from his present hopeless military position. It is believed that the terms of the armistice have been accepted. The political fabric the Austro-Hungarian Empire has collapsed like a pack of cards. Bosnia and Herzegovina have proclaimed their amalgamation with Servia. Croatia Slavonia and Dalmatia have declared their independence. Hungary has set up a Government in Buda Pest under the ominous shadow of a council of officers and soldiers. German Austria has announced her autonomy and her intention to make peace in conjunction with the German Empire. But at Vienna also a council of officers and soldiers has been formed. At Prague the Czechs have constituted a Bohemian state and have stopped all traffic with Germany and towards Vienna. At Lemberg the Ruthenians and Ukranians have overthrown the Government and set up an independent national council severing all communications with the outer world. The state of Austria-Hungary is critical. A dangerous wave of Bolshevism has arisen threatening to swamp the whole edifice of the ancient Empire with its feudal nobility and mediaeval church. Count Tisza, the great Hungarian leader, has been assassinated. Emperor Karl seems to be in hiding. Convicts are everywhere being released. Fiume has welcomed the Italians whilst the warships at Pola have been handed over by revolutionary marines to Hungarians and south Slavonians. It is a sad end to Austria-Hungary a country in which the people have always been friendly to the British, where our prisoners have been well treated and whose main fault was her alliance with Germany. It does not however seem probable that the peoples of Austria will ever descend to the socialistic Bolshevism of Russia. Reforms are needed and will doubtless be carried out radically but it is confidently believed that the good sense of the nation will prevent excesses. In any case the military power of the Austria-Hungarian armies is broken and they could no longer offer any serious resistance to the Allied advance, even if the terms of the armistice have not been accepted by them. Their collapse together with the surrender of Turkey and Bulgaria creats an entirely new situation. Germany is now completely isolated. Her southern provinces are open to attack and even on her eastern frontier her position will soon be endangered by our possession of the Black Sea and by the possibility of our moving up through Rumania and the Ukraine. The change in the military situation has been very extraordinary and we must not forget our debt of gratitude to the Italians for the way in which they stemmed the Austrian offensive last June. It was pointed out 4½ months ago that the defeat of the Austrian offensive was bound to have the worst possible effect on the Austrian army and nation, already full of discontent and war-weariness, and that its continued and final failure might well result in Austria's withdrawal from the war. The value to the Allies cause of Italy's success was enormous for it lowered the morale and offensive spirit of the enemy, armies of the Germans as well as of the Austrians. Germany's position is now hopeless on the western front. She is faced by victorious armies more than double her strength with inexhaustible reserves excellent morals and imbued with a determination to conquer. Her submarine campaign has failed definitely and its failure will be completed by the withdrawal of Turkey and Austria from the war which will deprive her of submarine bases in the Mediterranean. Her southern frontiers are laid bare and she is menaced on the east and south-east, both by Bolshevism and by the advent of Allier armies. Her people are seething with discontent and war weariness and their food supplies are inadequate. Her finance are becoming disorganised and political differences are acute. It is a desperate situation only rendered by the strength of the discipline of both army and nation by their patriotism and by the prestige of past victories. Whether these qualities will be strong enough to force the country to continue a hopeless struggle or whether Germany will bow to the inevitable remains to be seen. It seems likely that reason will prevail and that Germany will elect to save herself a worst fate by an early surrender. In any case the more powerful and vigorous our efforts and the more uncompromising our attitude the earlier will be the enemys complete surrender.

THE EPIDEMIC.

MONDAY'S TOTAL MORTALITY 123.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday	123
For preceding 24 hours	107
For corresponding period last year	79

Monday's mortality figures show an increase of 16 over those of Sunday, and of 44 over those of the corresponding day last year. The mortality was as follows in the different wards of the city on Monday:—Fort ward 7, Mandvi ward 18, Bhuleshwar ward 24, Girgaum ward 6, Byculla ward 22, Parel ward 11, Mahim ward 13 and hospitals 22.

There were three attacks and one death from cholera, and none from plague or small-pox on Monday.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality during the week ending the 2nd November was 1,018 and the death-rate 54.04. Deducting 52 deaths among recent arrivals from the Mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 966, giving the death-rate of 51.28. The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were: mortality 592 and the death-rate 31.43; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1913-17) mortality 511 and the death-rate 27.12. Cholera registered 6 attacks and 3 deaths. Small-pox continued absent. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 478 against 505 in the corresponding week of 1917 and 444 the average of the week during 1913-17.

CASHING OF CURRENCY NOTES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Are you aware of the tremendous fall in rates of the Government currency notes, which, if I mistake not, must be accepted for the value denoted thereon? To give specific instances of the varying rates, I may tell you that while at Karanja, one hundred one rupee notes are sold at a discount of 4 or 5 rupees, they are exchanged here at a discount of Rs. 7 and at Pandharkawda, which is rather an out-of-the-way place, the same bundle of notes fetches only 75 or 80 rupees! This fall in the prices of the currency notes has led to a good deal of profiteering on the part of shrewd people, resulting in untold hardships to the ordinary wage-earner who gets his remuneration in currency notes, but has to pay for his necessaries in silver coin, thus reducing his income to three-fourths of its value for no fault of his own. I ask in all earnestness if the Government is not aware of this state of affairs. Is this "good Government"? Do you know to what extent the "peace" of the people—of the "masses"—is disturbed by this change? When such an unforeseen revolution has taken place in the market, the sacred custodians of "peace, order and good Government" are sitting with their hands folded, although they take fright at the faintest tendency of events which in their imagination will lead to the establishment of Home Rule in India! I believe the bureaucracy ought to take early cognisance of this state of affairs and assure the people by promulgating a press communique of the soundness of Government credit which is imagined to be low by the poor who are mulcted by profiteers that go unpunished. Transactions with currency notes which I have given are dangerous. Will the Government see to this state of affairs and adopt remedial measures without delay? I believe they can very easily restore confidence of the people by penalising an unreasonable depreciation in the prices of currency notes.—Yours, etc.,

WAGE-EARNER.

Yeotmal, 4th November, 1918.

DECREASING MORTALITY IN LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The mortality in Lahore is now steadily decreasing. On the 1st instant the number of deaths was 191, on the 2nd 161, on the 3rd 147, on the three days the deaths from fevers numbered 144, 111, 107 and from pneumonia 24, 13 and 6 respectively.

DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

WANTED: A MEDICAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Doctors of Bombay again met in Conference last night to discuss the question of the "Influenza" epidemic at present raging all over the world. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the Chairman of the Bombay Medical Union, occupied the chair.

Dr. B. S. Shroff said that instead of talking at random, as they had done last time, and instead of talking commonplaces they should lay down certain rules for limiting discussion and there should be some time-limit.

The Chairman said it was not proper to have a time-limit, as everybody knew the value of time; he would also not like to divide the discussion into several compartments. They must discuss the question concisely, briefly, etc., and should not waste the time of the gentlemen who had come there.

Dr. Banker said the disease was characterised by tenacious mucus in the sputum, and if that were removed the danger of bronchopneumonia also disappeared. He said that every case must be treated on its own individual condition.

Dr. Row said there was a lot to be learned from the discussion about the disease, and it would have been better if the discussion had been held *in camera* instead of allowing it to be published. He was sorry he was prevented from being present on the last occasion. The speaker then dealt with the technical aspects of the disease. He would say, however, that unlike plague the virus or the bacillus of this disease was not carried in the blood stream. With regard to a third recrudescence he thought Col. Liston and Dr. Turner were responsible for the too optimistic view. It was a very good thing to take an optimistic view, as some people took a pessimistic view. To take an optimistic view was as reasonable as to take a pessimistic view. They had no reasonable data to come to any definite conclusion; but he hoped the disease would not come again. But it was futile to say that they would not have any third epidemic, as it was futile to say that they would have it. Col. Liston had said that there was no data for saying that they would have a third recrudescence but they had a second epidemic in about six weeks' time after the first and they could as well have a third one. The symptoms of the disease were so easy that even a layman could diagnose it. To say, however, that one particular medicine was good for the disease was not to be very scientific. Every case must be treated individually, and it was no good saying that cinamon oil, or other drugs were good for every case. Coming to the use of vaccine he said it was too early to say anything about them, and the only thing he could say was that they did not do any harm.

Dr. Choksi after giving technical details and treatment of the disease said that as in the case of plague they had got many panaceas, but each case must be treated individually. In the case of chronic lung troubles the patient who got the attack generally succumbed to it. The treatment that they had adopted in the hospitals was to keep the patient alive until nature cured him. They had no specific for influenza, and the ordinary line of treatment was used. It was essential, however, that treatment should be given from the very beginning of the attack, but unfortunately owing to want of education and ignorance, the Health Department could not know anything of these until they were in a serious condition. He suggested that the several agencies which were working in Bombay during the present epidemic, for instance, the Humanitarian League and the Social Service League, should co-ordinate in all epidemics—cholera, fever, etc. They should have a central body like the Medical Relief Association which should be composed of the representatives of these philanthropic associations. These bodies should form into a central organisation and then they could have a definite plan of campaign. They should divide the whole city into so many divisions, and then volunteers should be allocated to them, who could go from house to house, whenever there was any epidemic like cholera and influenza. He thought such a co-ordinated body was badly wanted in Bombay for fighting diseases.

Some of the gentlemen were against adjourning the meeting. One doctor asked that the proceedings should be held in *camera*, but Dr. Batliwalla said they did not court publication and the representatives of the Press came unasked.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday next.

MADURA SHOOTING INCIDENT.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Mahajana Sabha a public meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. T. Rangachariar was held last evening at the Gokhale Hall. Resolutions protesting against the refusal of the Government of Madras to order a public enquiry into the circumstances attending the shooting incidents at Madura and Conjeeveram, expressing keen disappointment and disapproval of the Government, *communique* on the present economic situation, ascribing the recent disturbances to political agitation, and requesting the Government of India to rectify the mistake of not issuing a passport to the Congress Deputation were passed.

Among those who took part in the proceedings were Mrs. Besant, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

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W. ISHERWOOD, DEOLALI.—Please send us your full address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 6th November, 1918.

A NEEDED NOTE OF WARNING.

The All-Highest has climbed down—not without a characteristic display of mock-heroism. "The Kaiser's office," so runs the text of the German Emperor's decree addressed to the Chancellor, "is one of service to the people" and in obedience to this belated recognition the decree, therefore, transfers "the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people." It is the clear beginning of a change in the mental outlook of this evil genius of Germany, prompted by an intelligent anticipation of an inevitable catastrophe. The hour chosen for the promulgation of the decree is, however, not propitious. It is the hour when what is practically a peace has been concluded between Turkey and the Allies and the Austro-Hungarian Empire has succumbed to its irretrievable doom. These two events mark the end of two great chapters of the history of the war, the significance of whose immense and far-reaching effects on the future of the world cannot be definitely measured at the moment. For the present we can only rejoice that the British Empire has regained a great and old Ally and the subject and suppressed nationalities of what was but yesterday the Empire of the Hapsburgs have at long last come into their own or have at least the definite certainty of coming into their own. Great as have been these achievements of the Allied arms, it would be futile to exaggerate their importance and to forget that the task of the Allies, though in all human probability unmistakeably assured of fulfilment, has not yet been completed.

It was in reality not with Austria-Hungary and certainly not with Turkey that the Allies went to war. The militant imperialism of Germany was the only cause of the war. The peace with Turkey and the dissolution of Austria-Hungary have merely completed the isolation of Germany and facilitated the irresistible triumph of Allied arms. But they have not entirely removed the danger of Prussian militarism to the world. As Mr. Asquith said at Glasgow, the most striking change occurring in Europe is the complete irretrievable collapse of autocracy. Of the three Emperors who, in 1914, ruled the greater part of Europe and a large part of Asia, the Russian Emperor has been deposed and murdered, and the Austrian Emperor is a waif and stray. But the third, though, according to all indications, hovering on the verge of abdication, has not yet abdicated. His autocracy has been a world-danger and with it there can be no compromise. But it will depend on the attitude, which the Allies adopt towards this autocracy, whether the world is freed from this danger for so long as we can see. That the world can be so freed is certain if the Allies remain firm and unshakeable in their demands, in consonance with their war-aims. And the necessity of this firm attitude is the more imperative in view of the probability that the menace of complete military isolation may persuade Germany to forestall, by capitulation, the inevitable end. Already the portents suggest that this step may be taken. In that event the peace that the Allies will dictate will be dictated not to the German democracy but, to all intents and purposes, in spite of the Imperial decree, to the Prussian military autocracy.

In that course lurks a danger that needs to be met with vigilance. The Kaiser has been for some time playing a very adroit game. He saw the beginning of the end when, in September, for the first time during the war, he visited Krupp's, there to announce ostensibly that the gospel of Krupp was a creed outworn and that Germany was beaten. The real object of this humiliating confession was to avert the imminent danger to the House of Hohenzollern and to escape the fate of the Tsar, by representing the Allies as engaged in a war for the extermination of Germany, so that the monarchy and the nation might be merged in a common defence. Since then the German people seem to have considerably awakened—especially in regard to the position of their ruler. But, as the British Foreign Office has informed Reuter's, the rumours of abdication of the Kaiser should be received with the greatest suspicion. It must not be forgotten that the German people are politically the most servile people in Europe, having been dragooned and disciplined to obedience in a way no nation has ever been. And though it would not be unnatural that as such they might form the most explosive material for a revolution, we have also to take into account the possibility that having failed as an uncontrolled autocrat, the Kaiser may save himself and his dynasty as a man of the people, especially when we remember that no monarch in recent times has had such a hold on his people. His latest act of self-abnegation, welcome as it is, has special dangers of its own. It is his last and greatest bid for real power. It may conceivably have the effect of strengthening his hold on his hitherto dragooned and not yet fully awakened people and set in motion a reaction in his favour, that is, in favour of the House of the Hohenzollerns. Already most of the Reichstag parties have begun to oppose his abdication. The end of all this may be to cheat the German people of their opportunity of being fully liberated from the chains of autocracy and militarism. The task of the Allies, therefore, is to thwart the Kaiser's attempt to link the arrogant claims of his dynasty with the legitimate interests of the German people. The warning note struck by Mr. Asquith has been none too soon. All our sacrifices, he urges, will have been thrown away if we acquiesce in anything less than a peace which, besides permanently crushing the present enemies' aggressive ambition, renders the occurrence of such a war impossible by striking at the very root of the causes of a war. Such a peace can only be attained if the beginning of it ushers in a League of Nations in a practical sense. The essential condition of such a League is that "no country can participate in the partnership if its Government is based on autocracy"—which means positively that autocracy must for ever be completely doomed in every part of the world. That this consummation may be reached it is incumbent on the Allies to maintain unimpaired their unity of moral purpose as they have hitherto maintained the unity of military control. Their task will not have been done with the complete surrender of Prussian militarism. Alike in Germany and outside it there should be no compromise with the spirit of that militarism. In short, when the Allies sit at the Peace Conference and settle the terms which will end this war, they must not, severally and collectively, forget the objects for which they went to war.

TRANSPARENT TACTICS.

Our morning contemporary is hard at work trying to convince the people that it is the province that matters and not Delhi. Local Governments are concerned with matters of our daily life. If provincial reforms are to a large extent nullified by countless safeguards and counter-checks, that is because provincial discrimination could not be made to a large extent. The limitations were necessary for backward provinces and we may take it for granted that though the checks are there, they will be on paper so far as the major provinces are concerned. Such is the burden of the song of our amiable contemporary. If we are to interpret Mr. Montagu's fixed determination to leave the Government of India untouched to mean that the scheme is most progressive in essentials and that it is less progressive in minor matters, as our contemporary kindly hints, why is it at pains to leave the Government of India as it is? Why does it appeal to the people to desist from suggesting any changes in the central Government on the ground that the scheme has gone as far as it is possible to go with safety? Why does it bring in "patriotic and able people," of course unnamed, who are said to threaten to withdraw their support if adequate changes are insisted upon in the Government of India? Is such flap-doodle ever likely to succeed? Mr. Montagu wants to preserve Delhi as it is and the people want to enter it, all the same, not because the Delhi Government does not matter, but because it matters most. This the Secretary of State has made clear times without number. It is too late for our contemporary to pretend that there is nothing in the Government of India and that we should remain content with reforms in the provinces. Is it conceivable that were that so, Mr. Montagu would have laid down the third formula? Is it to preserve minor matters that the European Association and the Chambers of Commerce and political reactionaries are struggling to have the Government of India left completely free of popular control? If that were so, if in essential matters reforms have been already initiated, whence does the question of safety arise? Why is the "Times of India" anxious to raise the cry of "reforms in danger" and why does it ask people to refrain from touching the Government of India? This frantic attempt makes it evident that the Government of India is the thing that matters most in the Indian constitution and that it is the Government of India that frames and directs the policy of India, and that, if the popular voice is not heard and if popular control does not obtain in the Government of India, it cannot be argued that the pledge of His Majesty's Government has been faithfully kept. Again, the seceders are demanding changes in the Government of India. Where do these patriots of "The Times of India" spring from who are content to support the Montagu proposals as they are, but who will desert the camp if any further changes are contemplated? We should be anxious to know something of them. Our contemporary should arrange for a conference of these worthies without further delay.

Notes of the Day.

The Trail of Kings.

Ex-King Ferdinand as he left Bulgaria for Coburg made no generous gift when he handed over his crown to his unfortunate successor Boris. For it is reported that, since abdication, he has reached Vienna. King Karl is already thinking of going to Switzerland and if Boris accompanies him thither, they will be welcomed by Constantine, who is there in exile. The melancholy trio can settle down to enjoy the reward of their pro-German infatuation. Boris, however, will have the smallest of penance for he was King only for a fortnight and it is for the sins of his father, and not his own, that he has banished himself.

The Austrian Mela.

The Emperor Karl does not know what to do with himself. He is ready to abdicate, but happens to reign, while the foundations of his dominions are being washed off by the flood. Ministers come to office and immediately resign, while alone the young Emperor does not know what to do in a country which is now like a menagerie let loose. The statesmen of Austria are at present a crew of third-rate mediocrities, not one of whom seems capable of riding the storm. Count Andrassy has resigned. King Karl obligingly released the Government at Budapest from the oath of allegiance, but great as was the fanfare with which Count Karolyi prepared to reconstruct Hungary, he too is now lost in the crowd of politicians who have resigned in despair. The National Council has addressed a message to "the people of the world," proclaiming the fraternity and equality of all inhabitants, Magyar and non-Magyar—though the people of the world may take leave to doubt whether the preponderance of so fanatic a nation as the Magyars in Hungary is a safe foundation on which the fraternity and equality of non-Magyars can prosper long. The National Council now wants to ascertain whether the Hungarians favoured the retention of a monarchy or the establishment of a republic. King Karl, any way, is prepared to assist in either course.

A "Bad Impression".

Lord Midleton's motion in the House of Lords was rejected by a narrow majority of 24 votes as against 21. There were only 45 gentlemen to vote on the question, the rest of them being presumably absent, or somewhat or both. "India" makes the suggestion that in order to remove the "bad impression" due to the closeness of the voting, Indian Reforms should in future be discussed in the House of Commons. It is rather a curious proposal, for no such restriction is possible. Any egregious peer is free to move any egregious resolution in the Lords, and the House of Commons can claim no monopoly of discussion. As regards the "bad impression" it is nothing serious when it is remembered that it was only a paltry minority of 45 members who were present to show some interest in a discussion touching the "great dependency." There is, however, a bad impression, and it is due to the fact that a handful of people should be able to disport themselves in high form over the fate of 315 millions of his Majesty's subjects, feeling authorised to influence it by three hours of dotadly slabbering.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar on Rowlatt Report.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar had some interesting things to say about the Rowlatt report in the seceder's gathering. Since his return from Calcutta, Sir Narayan has kept himself rather quiet. He said:—"Attempts were being made already in some quarters, particularly in England, to damn the Reform Scheme by putting forward the report made by the Rowlatt Committee." Sir Narayan also is partly responsible for the currency he gave to the Rowlatt report by needlessly and gratuitously praising it. Sir Narayan continued:—"He had an occasion of studying the psychology of revolutionary crime in Bengal. He had first hesitated to take up the work, for it was an odious task, but he took it up because he had spent several years as a lawyer—what he claimed to be a socialised lawyer—and he had taken some part in the affairs of the country, political and religious." "If the Rowlatt report were going to be used against the Reforms," (Sir Narayan need be under no doubt as regards this), "he would say that he had come to the conclusion that revolutionary crime in India, especially in Bengal, was prevalent because repressive laws had come first and reforms afterwards." Here is the dawn of returning sense. Is it Sir Narayan that is speaking in this wise? What prevented him from inditing these views in the famous Chandavarkar-Beachcroft production?

Not a Matter for Delay!

Sir Narayan has something more to say. "His conviction had deepened that the only effective way to prevent revolutionary crime was the experiment of a liberal measure of administration of the Montagu Scheme." The gallant knight promises to write someday more on the subject. It is preferable that he should lose not a day. What with the Rowlatt report and the Chandavarkar report, we are already in a pretty bad state, let alone as regards the reforms to come but as regards the liberties we already enjoy. So it would be better that Sir Narayan carried out his intentions early in order that the Rowlatt report may not override the Montagu Reforms.

"The Times" and the "Rowlatt Report."

Reuter has done a very bad service to "The Times" by not cabling fully what "The Times" said about the Rowlatt report, a second time. "It is necessary to add that these revelations in no sense impugn the loyalty and good faith of the vast preponderance of the people of India. The report should not for a moment be allowed to check or impede the movement embodied in the Montagu Scheme. Such is not its intention and such can never be the effect." "The Times," however, says that the Rowlatt report has a definite connection with the reforms and it has tried to drag in certain Nationalist leaders, probably misled by the Rowlatt report. When it learns the true facts that the Committee did not give an opportunity to the two Nationalist leaders it has charged, to appear before them, and that the statements were made behind their backs, it should have the fairness to revise its opinions. We are obliged to "The Times" for its good wishes that the Rowlatt report should not be utilised as a bugbear to frighten away the reforms. It is however being openly used in that way by reactionaries here and at Home. The best way would be to postpone the consideration of the Rowlatt report till the reforms have been inaugurated. But "The Times" itself is shouting hoarse for the circulation of the report.

The Acquittal of Mr. Vaidya.

The news of the acquittal of Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya will be received by the Indian public with genuine gratification. The sentence of the lower Court was of a ferocious kind, but it has been reversed in appeal. We are not in possession of the text of the judgment, but we trust some of the querulous arguments on behalf of the Government—for instance that the increasing hardships of the Indian peasantry constitute a subject which it is seditious frankly to discuss—have been effectually condemned by the Court. The people of Nagpur must feel grateful to Mr. C. R. Das for his courageous and patriotic advocacy. From the police standpoint, it is unwise for the executive to put matters into a court of law, when there are simple methods by which obnoxious people can be suppressed. When Mr. Tilak was first sought to be gagged, the attempt failed because it was through a court of law. On the second occasion there was no pretence of a ceremony in a court of law and the result was prompt and thorough. We hope that the authorities in the Central Provinces will not learn a lesson of perversity from the failure of Mr. Vaidya's prosecution by resolving that, in future, agitators should be dealt with by the exercise of arbitrary laws without reference to courts of justice.

The Final Statement of the European Association.

The final statement of the European Association is no better than the views of provincial associations and chambers of commerce hitherto put forth. It says that Indian ministers will be judged more by their attitude towards reserved subjects than by their achievements in the direction of transferred departments. Such gross ignorance is inexcusable even after the appointment of a special secretary. The attitude of Indian ministers towards reserved subjects does not matter any thing one way or the other for the simple reason that they have nothing to do with these subjects. They lie within the purview of the Executive Council, which enjoys a standing majority of Europeans, including the Governor. The Association solemnly states that the transfer of medical administration would undoubtedly mean the squandering of large sums of public money on the unscientific systems of Oriental medicine like Unani and Ayurveda. It does not hesitate to charge a great majority of educated Indians with favouring a lowering of the University standard and the "Pioneer" chimes in and says—"Here in lies a very real danger."

A Strange Request.

Lastly comes a strange request from the European Association which wants to reserve the services at least for Europeans, though it is content to leave the direction of the general policy in the hands of Indians. This is the least dignified attitude the European Association can adopt and we do not know how far it correctly represents the attitude of Europeans in general, when it says: "if Indians are given more power to direct the general policy of the administration, they can have no real grievance over prudent limitation of the Indian element in the services, for such limitation would have no object other than success in the execution of a policy increasingly Indian in inspiration!" When the European Association is willing to reconcile itself to the loss of control of policy, it may as well give up its idle hope of retaining a dominant British element in the services. To the British lad, the whole world is open; at least there is Canada, Australia, and numberless Crown colonies. To an Indian, there is only India. This scramble for offices in India had better cease!

Mr. Bryning's Indignation.

"I have never heard," says Mr. Bryning, "the Home Rule party give as one of their reasons for wanting Home Rule that they would produce a business government." Lest Mr. Bryning continue in ignorance, we would tell him that it is exactly a business government that the Home Rule party has been asking for—their chief object being that the business of government should be conducted in the interests of the people of India. They are also anxious that the Government should be run on business principles, so that transactions that ruin the firm should be sternly repressed. Mr. Bryning very properly dwelt on the remissness of the bureaucracy in detecting cases of corruption in the public services. The people know that the rot is there, but "it can't be proved." One of the forms of corruption discussed in the local Council related to the supplies that go to touring officials. Last year we exposed in these columns a specific instance that occurred in the Panch Mahals, regarding which the local Government, so far as we are aware, took no deterrent action whatsoever. If the C. I. D. were, for a change, to devote themselves to something useful, they could bring about a number of prosecutions. As it is, cases of incredibly mean corruption—like the acceptance of vegetables, fish and fowls—thrive and there is no adequate check. We quite appreciate Mr. Bryning's indignation touching the subject.

Seceders and Communal Elections.

We knew that seceders were angling for the support of the so-called backward classes with the bait of communal representation. The seceders' Conference accorded but half-hearted support to it and it recommended a system of plural constituencies in which a reasonable number of seats should be reserved, till the first Parliamentary enquiry, for certain communities. We doubt how far this would satisfy the few Nairites that were drawn to the seceders' Conference with the hope of committing it to communal representation. Those who want communal representation want nothing of this sort. They have repeatedly declared that they want communal electorates returning members of the community only. Mixed electorates even with reserved seats have been condemned by them. For ourselves, we repeat that general electorates with a broad franchise are the thing India needs and as for communal representation, there can be no temporising with it. Mr. Limaye advocated proportional representation, in order that some seceders at least might come in. He expressed the fear entertained by him that the seceders would go to the wall, as indeed they deserve to do. We do not think, however, that it is likely to be introduced in India, when its chances even in England are but small.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy has now arrived in Simla.

His Excellency the Governor attended a meeting of the War Purposes Board on Tuesday afternoon.

Sir James Meston is expected in Simla shortly.

CONDITIONS OF TURKISH ARMISTICE.

OPENING OF DARDANELLES

SURRENDER OF TURKISH WARSHIPS.

CESSATION OF RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL POWERS.

"The Times" learns that the Allies have agreed on armistice conditions.

The text of the conditions of armistice with Turkey is published. These conditions provide for, among other things, the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, access to and the command of the Black Sea, surrender of the Turkish warships, and the occupation of any strategic points in the event of a situation arising threatening the security of the Allies.

The Hungarian Government and the National Council have unanimously resolved that the Government should ascertain without delay whether the Hungarians are in favour of the retention of the Monarchy or establishment of a Republic.

On the 2nd instant, Karl announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

A great Allied offensive, in which the British, the French, the Americans and the Belgians are participating, is now progressing on the Western Front from Valenciennes to the Oise.

The Allies on Monday advanced between one and two miles along the greater part of the front between Guise and north-east of Valenciennes; and reached the Franco-Belgian frontier eastward of Valenciennes.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 11-25 a.m., Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau publishes the text of the conditions of armistice with Turkey.

The first Three articles and the Sixth, the Seventh and the Eighth provide for the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, access to and the command of the Black Sea, surrender of the Turkish warships, and the occupation of any strategic points in the event of a situation arising threatening the security of the Allies.

Article Four provides that all the Allied prisoners and the interned Armenians shall be collected in Constantinople, and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

Article Five demands the immediate demobilisation of the army, except troops required for the surveillance of the frontiers, and for the maintenance of internal order, their number and disposal to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.

Article Ten provides for Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM PERSIA.

Article Eleven provides for the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from North-western Persia.

A part of Trans-Caucasia has already been ordered to be evacuated. The remainder will be evacuated, if the Allies require it after a study of the situation there.

The Twelfth Article places wireless and cable stations under Allied control, the Turkish Government messages excepted.

The Fifteenth Article provides for Allied control of all railways, the Allies occupation of Batum and stipulates that Turkey must not object to the Allied occupation of Baku.

The Sixteenth Article provides for the surrender of the garrisons of the Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia and withdrawal of the troops from Cilicia, except those maintaining order, as determined under Clause 5.

The Seventeenth Article provides for the surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania, and Cyrenaica to the Italians.

The Eighteenth Article for the surrender of all ports there, while.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS TO QUIT TURKEY.

The Nineteenth Article stipulates that all the Germans and Austrians—naval, military and civilian—must quit Turkey within a month. Those in remote districts must leave as soon as possible thereafter.

The Twentieth Article insists on compliance with Allied orders regarding the disposal of arms and transport of the demobilised soldiers under Clause 5.

The Twenty-first stipulates that an Allied representative shall be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies to safeguard Allied interests.

The Twenty-second Article provides that the Turkish prisoners shall be kept at the disposal of the Allies. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age shall be considered.

RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL POWERS TO CEASE.

The Twenty-third Article stipulates, that Turkey shall cease all relations with the Central Powers, while

The Twenty-fourth provides that in case of disorder in the six Armenian Vilayets the Allies reserve the right to occupy any of them.

"BRITISH INDIA HAS CONQUERED TURKEY."

INDIA'S SHARE RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 2
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

India's share in bringing about the surrender of Turkey is fully recognised here. For example, the "Daily Chronicle" says:—

We ought not to forget the very great part which India played in this achievement. It would hardly be too much to say of the later stages that British India has conquered Turkey.

BAVARIAN PRESS URGES KAISER'S ABDICATION.

SOLDIERS INCITED TO DISOBEY COMMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—The Bavarian press of all shades of opinion is urging the Kaiser to abdicate.

The 'Berliner Tageblatt' states that leaflets are being distributed amongst the Berlin people, especially soldiers, signed "Workers and Soldiers' Council" with the object of inciting soldiers to disobey commands.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" attributes Bolshevik activities to the Russian Embassy.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER REACHED

LANDRECIES CAPTURED.

4,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

Reuter learns that the Allies advanced in to-day's attack between one and two miles along a greater part of the front between Guise and north-east of Valenciennes, and reached the Franco-Belgian frontier eastward of Valenciennes. The fighting is proceeding in Le Quesnoy where the enemy is violently counter-attacking. We captured Landrecies, and up to present fourthousand prisoners have been taken. We penetrated one mile into the southern part of the Mormal forest.

ENEMY RESISTANCE ON AISNE FRONT.

FRENCH CAPTURES ON OISE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4, 3-55 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

A French communiqué says:—North of the Serre a French reconnaissance penetrated Pargny-les-Bois and brought back a hundred prisoners.

The enemy artillery fire and machine-gun fire was maintained during night on the whole Aisne front between Rethel and Semuy.

During October, in the incessant fighting in which our First Army was engaged on the Oise front, it took 10,387 prisoners, including 204 officers, 113 guns, over 1,500 machine-guns and considerable material.

GREAT ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

FROM VALENCIENNES TO OISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

A great Allied offensive, in which the British, the French, the Americans and the Belgians are participating, is now progressing on the Western Front. The British First, Third and Fourth Armies are attacking on a front of 25 miles from Valenciennes to the Oise. The French on the British right are attacking on a ten-mile front on both sides of Guise. The passages of the Sambre and the Oise have been forced and the British have reached the line of the river Aunelle, about five miles east of Valenciennes.

AMERICAN PROGRESS ON MEUSE FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4, 3-25 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

An American official communiqué says:—Attacking further into the enemy's territory to-day, we traversed Belval wood, Port Gerache wood and reached the heights southward of Beaumont.

We are approaching Verrieres further westward, and hold all the towns on the west bank of the Meuse southward of Halles. Our attack extended to-day to the east bank of the Meuse and is progressing favourably.

FRESH BRITISH ATTACK SOUTH OF SCHELDT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4, 12-50 p.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

A British communiqué says:—We attacked at dawn this morning, on a wide front southward of the Scheldt river. The attack is reported to be launched satisfactorily.

AERIAL ATTACKS ON ENEMY STATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

The Independent Force on November 3 heavily attacked the railways in and around Saarburg, also Buhl aerodrome, with good results. All our machines returned.

CASUALTIES IN AIR RAID ON BONN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

A German official message states that 27 people were killed and 35 injured as a result of the aerial attack on Bonn.

FAILURE OF LUDENDORFF'S OFFENSIVE.

"DUE TO TENACITY OF BRITISH SOLDIERS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Nieuve Rotterdamsche Courants" Berlin correspondent attributes the failure of Ludendorff's great offensive to the "Tenacity of British soldiers, who refused to be panic-stricken by any defeat and to the sangfroid of Marshal Foch who spared his reserves to the utmost." "It has often been said", says the correspondent, "and I am able for special reasons to confirm it, that the resistance of the British on March 27 near Arras caused the failure of the German campaign."

MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC?

CHOICE BEFORE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.

QUESTION TO BE DECIDED WITHOUT DELAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Budapest states that Count Karolyi, speaking in the Town Hall, said that the King had consented to release the Government from its oath. The Government and the National Council had unanimously resolved that the Government should ascertain without delay whether the Hungarians were in favour of the retention of the Monarchy or establishment of a Republic.

APPEAL TO FREE NATIONS.

TO PRESERVE HUNGARY'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

ZURICH.—A wireless message issued from Budapest in French on Saturday night addressed to the "people of the world", states that the Hungarian people have accomplished a peaceful revolution, have shattered the yoke of their oppressors and have established an independent State.

The note repudiates responsibility for the world war of the Hungarian people, who are laying down their arms desiring peace and declaring the fraternity and equality of all inhabitants, Magyar and non-Magyar alike.

An appeal is made to the free nations of the world to preserve the territorial integrity of Hungary.

CHAOS IN AUSTRIA.

ARMY BREAKING UP IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A Vienna message states that the National Council has issued an appeal, dwelling on the fact that the army is breaking up in disorder. It points out the dangers of vast unemployment, and the hunger and misery likely to ensue, states that the guards are abandoning the war prisoners' camps, and exhorts soldiers voluntarily to join the German-Austrian corps in order to avert famine and further bloodshed.

KAROLYI'S RESIGNATION.

OF PRESIDENCY OF NATIONAL COUNCIL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Budapest states that Count Karolyi has resigned the Presidency of the National Council, to which deputy Johann Hock succeeds. The ministry has taken the oath of allegiance to the National Council.

TERMS OF AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated he hoped it would be possible to read the whole of the terms of the Austrian Armistice to the House on November 5. Meanwhile, he assured the House that it would be satisfied with the terms.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY DESTROYED.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-10 p.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 5.

An Italian official communiqué says: The Austro-Hungarian army has been destroyed. It has suffered the heaviest losses and has left in our hands three hundred thousand prisoners and five-thousand guns.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA A REPUBLIC.

DEMAND OF GERMAN-AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the Congress of German-Austrian Social Democrats frantically applauded the announcement of the liberation of Dr. Adler, assassin of Stuergkh, and passed a resolution demanding that German-Austria should be a Republic and join Germany as an Independent Federal State, if other peoples of Austria separate from German-Austria or establish an unsatisfactory federation.

LIBERATION OF TRENT AND TRIESTE.

JUBILATIONS IN ITALY.

"DOWN WITH THE KAISER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

ROME.—The news of the liberation of Udine, Trent and Trieste led to spontaneous demonstrations in all towns in Italy. An immense procession formed up, and marched to the Capitol, where the historic bell was sounded.

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

ROME.—Three million Italian troops freed by the armistice are now ready to throw in their weight against Germany. This sentiment was repeatedly expressed by various speakers to the great crowds of demonstrators who paraded the streets by torchlight all night long. The crowd answered:—"Down with Germany and the Kaiser! *Viva* Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium and England!"

DISQUIETUDE IN BAVARIA.

OVER EVENTS ON ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Munich states that there is much disquietude in Bavaria over events on the Italian front and in Austria. Troops are being posted along the frontier in order to prevent penetration, burning, plundering, etc.

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

PRISONERS EXCEED 16,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 5.

A British-Italian official communiqué says:—The Tenth Army on November 3 reached the line Villiotta-Praturlone-Meduna river, eastward of Pordenone-San Quirino-Aviano. The advance continues. The prisoners exceed 16,000, of whom a thousand were taken by the mounted troops of the 14th corps. The Forty-eigth Division, operating on the Asiago Plateau, took 470 prisoners and thirteen guns.

ITALIANS CROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4, 3-50 p.m.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

A British-Italian communiqué says:—The Tenth Army has reached the line of the Tagliamento. Amongst troops crossing the river at several places was the 32nd American Regiment, forming part of the 31st Italian division.

The Forty-eighth Division occupied Lovico, capturing during the last 48 hours over 20,000 prisoners and several hundred guns.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN TROOPS DISARMED IN CZECH TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

A message from Prague states that Czech troops are disarming the German-Austrian troops in Czech towns in Bohemia and Moravia.

CZECHO-SLOVAK STATE.

GERMANY'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Prague states that the German Government has recognised the independent Czecho-Slovak State and announced its readiness to welcome a Czecho-Slovak Ambassador in Berlin as soon as he may be sent.

AUSTRO-GERMAN SHIPS.

HELD UP BY HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Vienna states that the Hungarian Government has held up all the German and German-Austrian ships on the Hungarian Danube with cargoes of twenty-thousand tons of foodstuffs.

ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

ALLIES AGREED.

GERMAN ACCEPTANCE EXPECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

"The Times" learns from Paris that the Allies have agreed on armistice conditions, and that the Allied successes on the French front leave little doubt regarding German acceptance.

FORECAST OF PEACE TERMS.

LORD NORTHCLIFF'S SPECULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Nov. 5.

The first reasoned exposition hitherto published, of the situation with which Europe will shortly be confronted, and of some of the problems attendant on the long transition period from war to peace, and thence to the League of Nations, appears in "The Times" in a three-column article signed by Lord Northcliffe.

PEACE TERMS FORECASTED.

The article states what the writer believes to be the terms which the Associated Powers will impose on Germany. These comprise,—

Complete territorial and economic restoration of Belgium,

Reconstruction of the invaded French provinces with compensation for all civilian losses and injuries,

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France not as a territorial acquisition or a part of the war indemnity, but as reparation for the wrong done in 1871,

Readjustment of the Northern frontier of Italy,

Evacuation of all former Russian territory and annulment of all Russian treaties with the enemies since the revolution,

Formation of a Polish State with access to the sea,

Indemnification of Poland by the Powers responsible for the war havoc,

Abrogation of the Treaty of Bukharest,

Evacuation and restoration of Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro,

Austria and Germany to replace the illegally damaged and destroyed merchant tonnage of the Associated and neutral Powers,

Appointment of tribunals to try the individuals of any belligerents accused of offences against the laws of war or against humanity.

The final condition stipulates that the former German colonies will not be returned to Germany because the latter lost them as a result of illegal violation of Belgium, which brought Britain into the war.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

"Germany has", says Lord Northcliffe, proclaimed that the fate of the colonies will be decided on the Western Front. It has been so decided. She proclaimed the uses to which, if victorious, they would be put. Such uses must be prevented in the interest of the peace of the world. The colonies cannot therefore be returned to Germany, but their assignment as possessions or in trusteeship, together with the fashion in which they shall be administered in the interests of the inhabitants and the world generally, are matters for future decision."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Lord Northcliff emphasises that making and completing numerous complicated territorial and other adjustments in Europe, will be a long and laborious process, representing two distinct stages of evolution.

Firstly, the cessation of hostilities, the business of evacuation, the reoccupation and the enemy demobilisation and disarmament; secondly, the actual carrying out of peace conditions; next, and the last stage will be nothing less than reconstruction and reorganisation of the world with a view to the establishment of a League of Nations.

Such a gigantic change, Lord Northcliffe points out, will be necessarily difficult and slow, but the very steps essential to make it possible will slowly make it actual. For example, there will be a world shortage of food, raw material and transport. The co-operative present international machinery regulating these must be continued, and can ultimately be extended into a system which will meet free and general acceptance.

SOME ADDITIONAL TASKS.

Then, there will be international commissions to fix the frontiers, parliamentary responsibility, canons of international law, rules of international commerce and even laws of religious freedom, etc. These activities, the writer thinks, will rid us of the passions and fears of war, and "By a mere endeavour find the way to a better world. We shall bring these better conditions about."

GOVERNMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR NORTHCLIFFE'S ARTICLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Dillon, Mr. Bonar Law said that the article by Lord Northcliffe on peace terms expressed the views of Lord Northcliffe and the Government was in no way responsible for the article.

CONTROL OF COTTON TRADE.

APPREHENSIONS OF INDIAN MERCHANTS.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

The Bomby Marwari Chamber of Commerce has submitted a representation to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council in regard to the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Bill which will be introduced at to-day's meeting of the Council. According to the Chamber the situation does not call forth such extensive interference with the cotton trade as is proposed in the Bill. The Chamber, however, does not deny that there have been serious evils showing themselves from time to time in the cotton trade and that very serious effort was necessary on the part of the community to deal with them. The representation proceeds:—

We would like at the outset to express our emphatic opinion that a case has not been made out to our satisfaction and generally of Indian mercantile community for such extensive interference and according to our humble view it is impossible to look forward to the future with any confidence or optimism. In the statement of objects and reasons for this proposed Act, it is stated that there was "a general demand" for action to be taken by the Government to restrict the speculation that that took place at the cotton settlement. We must respectfully point out that while there were grave misgivings in various quarters and while it was felt that some corporate restriction on cotton settlements would be welcomed, it was not necessarily intended that the restriction should be from outside the trade through governmental action. Nor could the general form in which the proposed Bill is cast be deduced from such feeling as existed at that time in regard to the need of broadening the basis of contract and of more frequent settlements. We sincerely approve of both these aims and are anxious that steps should be taken to secure them permanently in the best interest of the Cotton Trade. We are, however, not satisfied that either the Defence of India (Cotton Contracts) Rules issued in June this year or the proposed Bill are on lines which would bring about the fulfilment of these aims. The machinery suggested under the Bill is, in our opinion, unnecessarily cumbrous and fails altogether where it involves the intervention of the Government in the constitution of the Board.

This Chamber has already approved of the principle of the Clearing House in so far as it could be adapted to the conditions of trade prevailing in India. We are, however, anxious that the mere technical advantages for obviating receipts and payments by cancelling them one against the other should not make the legislature overlook the difficulties which are likely to arise therefrom. Great care would therefore have to be taken in the matter of the registration of dealers and the licensing of brokers. One direct result of the establishment of the Clearing House on the lines indicated in the Bill that can be easily foreseen and that we apprehend very much would be to penalise and perhaps to drive out of the markets for ever a very large body of small dealers and brokers, the bulk of whom are Indians and these would be placed at the mercy of the bigger merchants.

The members of this Chamber, however, are not adverse to progressive organisation of the trade provided the machinery for the adjustment of claims under the new system will command their confidence. They do not therefore propose to oppose any scheme for the establishment of the Clearing House. They would however insist in every legitimate manner upon proper representation being given to them in consonance with the large interest represented by their Chamber in the activities of the trade.

We would respectfully point out that no guidance could be had from the experience of the Defence of India (Cotton Contracts) Rules, 1918, since the period during which the rules have been enforced has been very short and according to the general experience in India the mercantile community have hardly yet realised the fullest bearings of these rules which have always been assumed to be in force only for a short time. They must therefore protest against these rules being made the basis for new legislation which in its turn threatens to be made permanent. We would further point out that the situation in the cotton trade since the war has been unprecedented and any action based on such abnormal war conditions must be on very cautious lines and it would not be fair to the trade to construct the lines of permanent legislative action from this situation.

The Chamber proceeds to suggest the following modification in the Bill:—

Cl. (1). Section 2. The members of this Association cannot approve of the continuance of this Act for a period longer than six months after the war.

Cl. (2). (a) Nor can they view without apprehension the powers sought to be reserved for the Governor in Council for the extension of the provisions of this Act to the Bombay Presidency instead of the City of Bombay at any moment. We would respectfully urge that such powers should not be taken but that the operation of the Bill should be confined to the City of Bombay and should it be necessary to take such powers, a notice of at least six months should be given before making the change in question.

Cl. (3) 1. The number of members in the proposed Board is stated to be 8. Considering the numerous interests represented in the Cotton Trade and considering the wide powers which it is proposed to entrust to this Board, in our humble opinion the number 8 should be increased to 16.

Cl. (3) 2. The most alarming portion of the proposed Bill is in reference to this Clause, in which it is proposed that the Board shall be nominated by the Governor in Council. So extraordinary is this proposed procedure that an attempt has been made in the statement of objects and reasons for this Bill to justify it without however inducing any conviction in the minds of the public "The present Bill," it is stated, "follows the rules in preferring the principle of nomination for the appointment of the controlling authority. The trade is apparently notsufficiently organised at present to render any system of election feasible." Such weakness as has existed in the organisation of this cotton trade of Bombay will not be disputed by the members of this Chamber but it is notorious that it has been due to exclusiveness and what we are constrained reluctantly to term the selfishness of those who have kept the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in their own hands in spite of the fact that by far the largest interest in the cotton trade were in the hands of Indian merchants, shroffs, dealers and brokers. They were deliberately and intentionally excluded from proper representation for a very long time by the European section of the trade in Bombay. So adverse was the effect of this on Indian interest and so galling was this to Indian self-respect that a crisis was reached in the month of September in 1917. It would be interesting, if space permitted, to point out in detail the causes that have enabled the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to hold such an extraordinary powerful and exclusive position in the trade, but these causes have by no means been weakened during the period of the war and it would be perfectly legitimate on the part of the Indian business community and principally on the part of the members of this Association to entertain serious apprehensions that in the new constitution, commensurate with their large and outstanding interest in the trade, they would not receive representation and voice in the management through the proposed Board, unless the principle of election is embodied in the Bill.

The Cotton Contracts Committee, nominated under the Defence of India Rules, has not proved satisfactory in so far as they do not give representation in proportion of the magnitude of trade and we cannot countenance the perpetuation of similar constitution for important questions may turn up and injustice to our interests may be done.

There are various Associations in Bombay interested in the cotton trade which are properly and which are identified with the interest of the trade for a long time. It ought not to be impossible to utilise these as an electorate for the constitution of the Board in the first instance. Further there has been in Indian mercantile circles a feeling that the Indian dealers in cotton and the Indian brokers interested in the trade are being penalised in different ways by the more powerful extraneous interest. Such feeling is from every standpoint undesirable but judging from the provisions of the Bill as they stand at present, it is impossible not to feel that the new organisations proposed to be brought into existence will drive trade away from the hands of Indian merchants and brokers and dealers into other hands. It is with great reluctance that we are adverting to this unpleasant matter in this representation but the urgency of this measure and the serious situation created through the war have compelled us to state frankly without any attempt at circumlocution the real feelings and apprehensions entertained by the members of our Chamber and by the Indian public at large. The acceptance of the principle of election alone can placate them on this matter.

This point is undoubtedly the gravest arising out of this Bill and we would emphatically urge on Your Excellency's kind notice the serious feeling which exists in the trade on this point and the danger of ignoring that feeling. The success of such useful provisions as are going to be enacted under this Bill involving broader basis of contract and more frequent settlements and the machinery provided therefor would, in our opinion, rest very largely upon the acceptance of the principle of election.

Cl. 4 (1) 1. The licensing of brokers is approved of but the fees for such licenses should not be heavy and licenses should be freely given out to desirable parties.

C. 4 (1) n. It should be clearly indicated that the fines under this provision would only be levied by the Board and it is necessary for this purpose that the Board should be elected.

C. 4 (2). The penal clause involving conviction by a magistrate should be omitted.

C. 4 (3). There is nothing more irritating to the Indian business community than the penalising of men for mere technical offence in which they have not actively participated, and the putting of the onus of proof upon every director of a company would in practice work with unnecessary harshness. This clause should therefore be modified.

In conclusion we would point out that time should be given to the public to give their opinion on this Bill which should be submitted to the various commercial bodies. If, however, Your Excellency's Government deem this very urgent, this Bill should be adopted for the period of the War and six months after that with the modifications indicated above.

NORTH SCHLESWIG QUESTION

NORTHERN PEACE COMMITTEE'S MEMORIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

STOCKHOLM.—The Northern Peace Committee has sent a memorial to the King urging the Scandinavian Government's support in favour of the Committee's demand for a satisfactory solution of the North Schleswig question.

JAPANESE CONTROL OF INDIAN MARKET.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has drawn the attention of the Cotton Control Board to the fact that the Japanese and other cottou-goods are supplied to India and China at prices which render British competition impossible, and the Japanese are acquiring the control of many classes of goods hitherto almost exclusively supplied by Britain. The Control Board replied that the problem was under consideration.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"INDIA" SUGGESTS DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

The newspaper "India" suggests that in order to remove the bad impression, owing to the narrow margin by which Lord Midleton's motion in the House of Lords was defeated, Indian Reforms should, in future, be discussed in the House of Commons, where representative public opinion is more likely to find adequate expression.

The paper suggests in this connection that the debate on the Indian Budget adjourned on Augusb 6, might be revived.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP OF BENGALI.

ELECTION OF A CALCUTTA GRADUATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

Mr. K. C. Mukherji, a Calcutta graduate, has been elected lecturer of Bengali in Oxford University.

BULGARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

KING BORIS FLEES TO VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

COPENHAGEN.—According to a Berlin message King Boris has fled to Vienna. A Bulgarian republic has been proclaimed.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

BECOMES PRESIDENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 5.

The Press Bureau states that Sir Auckland Geddes becomes President of the Local Government Board remaining in his present office and that Mr. Hyes Fisher will become the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with a peerage.

WHIPS' PLANS FOR ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

It is stated that a meeting of the Whips yesterday, settled the plans for official election campaign. It is expected that the pollingday will be December 7th.

DEATH OF COUNTESS OF MEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Nov. 5.

The death is announced of the Countess of Meath.

PROMOTION OF MILITARY CLERKS IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 31.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu stated that certain proposals for removing the block in the promotion of military clerks in India owing to the embargo on retirement were before him.

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY LEMBERG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 1.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Lemberg states that the Ukrainians have occupied the town and proclaimed a state of siege. The Statthalter has been interned. Business is at a standstill.

EMIGRATION BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not proposed to proceed with the Emigraion Bill during the present session.

INDIAN EDITORS IN LONDON.

RECEPTION AT STATIONERS HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 2.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 5.

Lord Burnham presiding at the reception of Indian editors at Staticners Hall by the Empire Press Union regretted that the Union had not hitherto embraced the vernacular press, but hoped that its participation would be the outcome of that informal conference. The fact that Turkey was out of the war was very largely due to the magnificent qualities shown by the Indian army in the field. India's comradeship in this war of ideals must have a profound effect upon her future relations with the rest of the Empire.

The Lord Mayor assured the editors of a hearty welcome to the city and regretted that the multiplicity of his engagements during the last days at Mansion House had prevented his asking them to accept hospitality here. He assured them of the profound interest London took in India.

Mr. Sandbrook replying said they were pleased to note that the gallantry of the Indian troops was widely recognised here and he hoped that it would not be overlooked that the small European community had shared to the full in the sacrifices of the war.

The editors will proceed to the front on Saturday.

WOMEN TO BECOME M. P'S.

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSES COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

The Commons has passed the second reading of Bill enabling women to become members of Parliament without age qualification.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The list of business to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on 20th November, next is both lengthy and varied. There are 45 questions. The Punjab Municipal Act Amendment Bill, the Punjab District Boards Act Amendment Bill and the Simla House Act Amendment Bill will be introduced and passed. There are no less than 24 resolutions on constitutional reforms by seven members.

Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Dass will move two resolutions recognising the reform scheme as a substantial step in the direction of responsible government and suggesting a lesser and more equitable provincial contribution.

The Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain will move five resolutions claiming for the Punjab the same footing as a presidency and suggesting the placing of all transferred subjects mentioned in list 2 in the Reforms Report under popular control. He will further move that there should be no member without portifolio in the provincial executive and that the status and salary of ministers should be the same as those of members of Executive Council and for four-fifths elected majority and for the dropping of the grand committee.

Raizeda Bhagat Ram will move that the strength of the council should not be less than 100 and that ministers should be elected by and be responsible to the legislative.

The resolutions of Pundit Jowahir Lal and a suggestion for franchise.

Mr. Syed Rajan Shaw will move that the proportion of Mahomedan members should be 50 per cent. as fixed by the Congress and the League. Some members will move for President's and Vice-President's of the Legislative Council being elected.

Mr. Choudhri Lal Chand will move that the electorates for rural and urban population should be separate, the rural population being represented by statutory agriculturists.

ACCIDENT TO CALCUTTA MEDICAL CAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

An unfortunate accident befell the Influenza Medicine Car of the Calcutta Corporation when it was out on Sunday, distributing medicine in Northern Calcutta. While the car was proceeding along Cornwallis Street in attempting to avoid a hackney carriage, it took a sharp and ran into a portico and violently collided with a pillar which was knocked over bringing the whole portico down. Frrtunately no one was killed.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The depression in the Arabian Sea is still shown off South Bombay coast and rain continues heavy on Coromandel coast. Winter disturbance weakened considerably. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Madras coast and local in Mysore, Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, and North Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Mercara, Mangalore, Calicut and Madras one inch, Pamban, Negapatam one and a hal, Cuddalore, Nellore six, Masulipatam four.

Forecast:—No large change.

DEATH OF MAJOR SWINHOE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The death has occurred at Sialkot from influenza of Major E. A. Swinhoe, Supply and Transport Corps, who was the officer in charge of Supplies, Sialkot.

LATEST CABLES.

MARSHAL HAIG'S COMMUNIQUE.

FIGHTING BETWEEN SAMBRE CANAL AND THE SCHELDT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-20 a.m. Nov. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Nov. 6.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—The Fourth, Third and First British armies attacked between the Sambre Canal at Oisy and the Scheldt, northward of Valenciennes. On the whole of this thirty miles front the British and the New Zealanders broke deeply into the enemy's positions and took over 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns. On the right of the attack the First and Thirty-Second Divisions attacked in conjunction with the French southwards of them. These divisions with a great dash gallantly stormed the formidable line of the Sambre Canal, overcame resistance and reached a depth of three miles eastward thereof. The First Division under General Strickland, after capturing Catillon forced the passages of the canal opposite Catillon and near the lock two miles southwards. At the latter point assisted by engineers General Camerons crossed, the canal in six minutes. The First Division captured Fesmy Hautreve and Lagroise and took 1,500 prisoners. On the left the Thirty-second Division crossed the Ors Canal by severe fighting and captured Ruedenhaut. We cleared the line of the canal southwards and northwards of this village and captured Mezieres, Lafolie and Sambreton. In the centre we attacked the western face of Forest-de Mormal. The Infantry and tanks drove the enemy from the western outskirts and captured Soyeres Ureux-au-Bois, Hecq, Futoy and Louvignies. The Twenty-fifth Division forced the crossings of the Sambre Canal opposite Landrecies, which was captured. Further north the Eighteenth and Fiftieth Divisions penetrated the forest and are still advancing. The Thirty-eight Division reached Lesgrandespatures and the Seventeenth captured Locquignol in the centre of the forest.

There was severe fighting at Le Quesnoy where the New Zealanders repulsed strong counter-attacks inflicting heavy losses. We passed south and north of this fortified town and now several miles eastward of it. We drove out the enemy from his new positions on the Aunelle River. The Guards captured Preux-au-Sart and the Twenty-fourth captured Wargnies-le-Petit, and Wargnies-le-Grand. The Canadians progressed on the right bank of the Scheldt and passed beyond Estreux and Onnaing. Our advance continues on the whole battle front.

AMERICAN ADVANCE ON ENTIRE FRONT.

BETWEEN MEUSE AND BAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5-30 a.m., Nov. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 6.

The American communiqué says:—The First Army continued to advance on the entire front between the Meuse and Bar. On the extreme right we drove the enemy into the valley of the Meuse and fought through the forest of Dieulet; and occupied Laneuville opposite the important crossing of the Meuse near Stenay. We seized Beaumont-Stenay road and the heights overlooking Beaumont.

Our left reached Grandes-Armoises, in spite of vigorous opposition. The enemy abandoned much material.

One hundred and forty-five aeroplanes bombed the crowded enemy traffic at Motmedy. We destroyed thirty enemy aeroplanes. Seven American machines are missing.

CROSSINGS OF SAMBRE-OISE CANAL FORCED.

FRENCH FIRST ARMY'S ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-20 a.m., Nov. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 6.

A French communiqué says:—The First Army this morning attacked in conjunction with the British on the Sambre-Oise Canal between the Oise and Vadencourt. In spite of the difficulties of crossing the canal and the very stiff enemy resistance, we everywhere forced the crossings and gained a footing on the heights on the eastern bank. We reached the outskirts of the villages of Boue, Lacautette, Laneuville, Lesdorenga and Iron and passed Lesquilles, realising a maximum advance of three kilometres. We captured over 3,000 pisoners and fifteen guns. We completed the occupation of the south bank of the Ardennes Canal, between Semuy and Lechesne.

The enemy is resisting vigorously on the northern bank of the Canal. Since 1st November fifty-three guns have been captured in this region.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

BEYOND GHENT-TEENGEUZEN CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-50 p.m., Nov. 4.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 6.

A Belgian communiqué says:—Our troops completed the task of driving back the enemy beyond the Ghent-Teengeuzen Canal. The Germans now hold only few machine-gun nests on the west bank of the canal. We have reached the western, northern and southern outskirts of Ghent. Our line follows the western bank of the Scheldt from Zwynaerde northwards.

FROM VALENCIENNES TO STENAY.

KNOCKOUT BLOW FOR ENEMY IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 6.

The series of battles raging on the west front from Valenciennes to Stenay promise to prove the most stupendous conflict of War. It is a mistake to suppose that the Allies are only engaged with the rearguards of the enemy retreating "according to the plan," on the contray the Germans are being forced to fight their hardest by attacks which threaten to achieve the enemy's strategic collapse; and the successes gained by the Allies have been against immense concentrations of strength striving most determinedly to hold the vital points. Marshal Foch adhering to his right angle front, is steadily reducing the enemy's area of manoeuvre and squeezing him against the Ardennes hills from the west and south robbing him of mobility in a fashion, which is likely to prove disastrous before long. As his strategic position becomes more hopeless his strength is being deeply sapped. Already his exit via Metz is fast closing as the result of the American approach to Stenay.

The objective of Americans is the Montmedy gap and Longuyon-Mezieres-Hirson railway, from which they are less than seven miles distant. The cutting of this railway will mean severing communications between the German northern armies based on Liege and southern armies based on Luxemburg which will be divided by the Ardennes wedge, forcing the whole German line from the Sambre northwards to retreat to the Antwerp-Namur positions. If the enemy attempts to divert the eastern forces to the Meuse line these will be increasingly congested by the British advance south of Valenciennes.

ENEMY'S STRANGEST STRATEGIC POSITIONS BROKEN.

Field-Marshal Haig's forces yesterday broke one of the enemy's strongest strategic positions approaching important communications, whose vital point is the Mons junction. The Germans are here fighting their hardest to prevent the British from turning the Mormal forest, a great natural screen, frontally impregnable which covers the approaches to Maubergo. Never throughout the war have the Allied armies proved higher in quality for they have resisted the temptation to take things easily against an enemy only too anxious to surrender territory, but are fighting most vigorously to deliver a knockout blow, which experts anticipate may be imminent.

SAMBRE-OISE CANAL.

FRENCH TROOPS CROSS ON 8-MILE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Nov. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires: General Debeney's army attacked this morning on the line of the Sambre-Oise Canal. The troops crossed the canal on a front of eight miles from Grandverly northwards and secured the eastern bank by midday in spite of desperate resistance, advancing our line to the north of Guise which is now menaced.

Fifteen hundred prisoners have up to now been taken including some of the best German divisions proving that the enemy is desperately endeavouring to hold the ground.

SERBIANS CAPTURE VALIEVO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-45 a.m., Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The Serbians are occupying the right bank of the Danube and have captured Valievo. They are advancing towards Shabatz and have reached the Bosnian frontier west of Khalieve.

RUTHENIANS OCCUPY PRZEMZEL.

POLISH GOVERNMENT AT CRACOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

The Ukrainian Ruthenian Corps has invaded Galicia and fighting has occurred with the Poles who were beaten back.

The Ruthenians have occupied Przemsel.

The Ukrainian National Council has announced that it has taken over the administration of Eastern Galicia.

The Poles have established a government at Cracow amid big demonstrations and Austrian troops have capitulated.

POLISH ARMY'S AUTONOMY.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S RECOGNITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Lansing announces that the Government of the United States recognises the Polish army as autonomous and cobelligerent under the supreme authority of the Polish National Committee.

GERMAN EMBASSY TO RUSSIA WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Lokalanzeiger" states that the German Embassy to Russia has been definitely withdrawn.

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The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago. Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 676.

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PUBLIC will be glad to learn 20 minims of KADI taken twice a day is a sure preventive of the above disease, and 30 minims taken thrice a day after meals cures Influenza without fail and prevents any complication of the Lungs.

Can be had of all Chemists.

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A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS, CORNEA ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remedy for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it. As. 8 only.

GUNC. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines. PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 3 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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Kasanji Dayalji Desai,

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Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND "THE OBSERVER."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you would kindly publish the following few lines in the columns of your esteemed paper.

My English-knowing friends have read and explained out to me the "Civil and Military Gazette" and the "Tribune" in which the Hon. Mr. Thompson's speech delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council in connection with the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution on the Press Act is reported. Therein the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson (1) Refers to me as an ex-member of the Punjab Legislative Council,

(2) Makes mention of my conviction on a charge of giving bribe,

(3) Speaks of the "Observer" as a rag, and

(4) Says that as a condition of converting the "Observer" into a pro-Government organ, I had asked for a contract for my son in the "Munitions Board."

I will deal with each of these observations in seriatim:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson's reference to my having been a member of the Punjab Legislative Council had obviously no relation or relevancy to the subject on which he was speaking.

(2) I am equally at a loss to understand why the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson referred to my conviction. It is no purpose of mine to criticize in this letter the Judgment of the Supreme Tribunal convicting me on a technical interpretation of the charge of offering bribe in the shape of commissions. The real facts are well known to the public, but if the Hon. Mr. Thompson refers to my conviction with a view to disgrace me, I should like, however, to remind him that conviction even of an offence involving moral turpitude and where the convict has also served a sentence of imprisonment, is not regarded by his own Government as necessarily a stigma which cannot be washed away. For, is it not true that among the members of the Indian Press Deputation selected by the Government, and whom his Majesty recently received in audience, there was one who had been convicted of theft and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of perhaps a year?

(3) The Hon. Mr. Thompson chose to call the "Observer" a rag. This description of a paper which was once recognised by the Government itself as the sole authoritative exponent of Mahomedan opinion, (though at this time the community itself viewed the paper with suspicion) and which at present enjoyed the full and unmitigated confidence of the Musalmans of India, it will be recognised, is hardly in consonance with the dignity which should attach to pronouncements made in the Chamber of the Imperial Legislative Council. Fortunately the Hon. Mr. Thompson cannot be recognised as a Judge in this matter and his effusions are only calculated to wound the feelings of the Mahomedan community in general.

(4) I will now detail the circumstances of Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz's interview with me and the talk we had. Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz sent me word that he wanted to see me, also intimating that if permitted to come, he would so arrange matters, that the "Observer" would be removed from the Black List, that the Government would subsidise it by purchasing some of its copies, that the effects of my conviction would be removed and I would not be disqualified from the membership of the Municipal Committee. Khan Sahib all along gave me the impression that his visit was a private one being purely of an old servant of mine interested in my welfare. I informed Khan Sahib that he could see me on one condition and that was that he should not refer to any of the matters in regard to which he had sent word. The Khan Sahib came, put me some questions and read out to me the Report of the late Mr. Gracey, then Legal Remembrancer. To the questions of Khan Sahib I returned suitable replies. The select of these were published in the "Observer" in the course of the leading article headed "Ourselves." The Khan Sahib then told me that besides Mr. Gracey's papers, he had a message for me from his Honour. I told him that he must first satisfy me that he had the authority of his Honour. He then showed me the file bearing his Honour's signature. Satisfied thus I asked what the message was. I was told that his Honour wanted the "Observer" to become a daily and to help it with the resources of Government, but on one condition and that was that I should remove Mr. Barkat Ali from the editorship of the "Observer". This message impressed me as genuine, for his Honour's wish to this effect was once verbally communicated to me personally by his Honour in the course of the interview he granted to me at Ambala in 1915, and a similar message was given to me by the Hon. Mr. Shafi last year when he negotiated with me for the purchase of the "Observer." Thinking, therefore that Khan Sahib was really passing to me a message from his Honour, I asked him, in what shape, the Government would help me to convert the "Observer" into a daily, as such a process involved a very large expense of money. The Khan Sahib in reply told me that the English Government could not like Oriental Government pass hard money, but there were other ways in which the Government could give the required assistance, as by purchase of copies, grant of contract as in the case of a man in my position. I told Khan Sahib that already on account of my conviction, I had been disqualified from getting contracts. The Khan Sahib readily replied that the difficulty could be got over by substituting my son for me. I must confess that I asked Khan Sahib to arrange as he proposed. There was no question, I must repeat, of converting the "Observer" into a pro-Government organ, the only question discussed was that of displacing Mr. Barkat Ali from the editorship of the "Observer".

I must in conclusion explain the circumstances under which so much delay has occurred in the appearance of this letter. I am only an Urdu Khan knowing nothing of English and I had to get my vernacular drafts translated into English. My translator whom I gave the drafts on 2nd September 1918, has returned its translation to me but a day ago. His excuse is that the prevailing fever which had attacked all his relatives, left him no time to translate. —Yours, etc.

AHAD SHAH,

The Proprietor of the "Observer."

MODERATES' MONOPOLY MODERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, the hater of caste and class in India, has tried to found a new Caste, the exclusive caste of indiscriminate support to the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme, a caste of perpetuating hostility to the Congress, a caste having a monopoly of moderation and sobriety. But Mr. "Surrender Not s" sobriety has received a rude shock by his hobnobbing with Mr. Provas Chunder Mitter of the Rowlatt Committee fame and Sir Eternal Verities of Pedder Road. His address is remarkable for mastery of language and grace of diction, but shows a woeful lack of constructive ideas. He has taken up the task the destructive task of trying to belittle the unique position and the sound public work of the Congress at present. He has not even stopped at that. In his enthusiasm for his party, in justifying his Secession, Babu Surendra Nath has imitated the ex-Satrap of Bombay, Lord Sydenham, whose propaganda he always hates. Babu Surendra Nath, in his presidential address in the Pardah Conference, said:—

They (the Moderates) "are the friends of evolution and the enemies of revolution. We abhor revolutions alike in our own interests and those of the Government. We deprecate all methods calculated to develop or strengthen the forces of revolution."

This view is put forth as the monopoly of the Moderate party. By a terrible and inevitable inference, our bosom friends the Anglo-Indians and the men in authority and some of the spurious Moderates of the type of "Mr. B. L. of the ilk of Sir Benode Mitter," would construe Babu Banerjea as saying:—"The other party the Congress). are the friends of Revolution. They like revolutions in their own interests and in the interests of their country. They praise all methods calculated to develop or strengthen the forces of revolution." What would prevent them from saying the above, in view of Babu Surendra Nath's opposition to the resolution re keeping in abeyance the Rowlatt report brought by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde. This extract from the speech shows that age has begun to encroach upon the sound common sense of Babu Surendra Nath. This passage at any rate, shows not moderation but meanness on account of its terrible innuendo against the Congress party. It is Craddockism and as such deserves to be condemned. It is a result of the company of strange bed-fellows that the Moderates (a miserable number of them, because many of the well-known Moderates have not joined them), have to put up with. Babu Surendra Nath owes an "apology" to his countrymen for uttering these words and the best place for the same is the next session of the Indian National Congress. —Yours etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

THE INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully support the Bill of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel for inter-caste marriages, which is fully in accordance with Hindu religion. It is quite necessary for individual freedom in Hindu Society. The cause of unity for the national upliftment of the Arya Praja depends a great deal on this legislation and unless it is passed as a law, we shall not be able to stand as equals with the other nations of the civilized world, and Hindus themselves will be liable to be blamed for that. In order to make a Hindu life worth living, it is the duty of every Hindu to render unqualified support to the principles of Mr. Patel's Bill.

The present life of the Hindu is so much interwoven with customs and religion that some people cannot easily distinguish between a social evil and a healthy precept of religion, and hence social reform in India had and has to suffer a great deal during its actual progress. Many people whose life and conscience are trampled under the iron heel of customs, are chafing under the wrongs of social tyrannies and they hate their own practices, yet are compelled to stick to their caste through unavoidable circumstances. The situation of a worker in the social field is quite the reverse than that of a worker in the poiltical field, who is generally backed by the masses. For when a social reformer is persecuted or hanged on the social gibbet of excommunication, the masses remain indifferent and even come to throw bricks at him. Thus the sway of customs which is always patronised and stimulated by illiberal bigots in the Hindu community compels a Hindu to remain a creature of circumstances instead of a creator, and the cause of reform often remains a thing of farce, while many people have had to take "prayaschits' or pay for their principles.

The legislative enactments passed by the Government of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda have given very little results. In spite of our "Widow Marriage Act," the number of young widows is everywhere increasing. One special difficulty which on grounds of sentiment is grave, may be mentioned.

Social ostracism results in the antipathy of bigots who do not assist in the funeral rites of those who are in disfavour on account of their agitation on behalf of reform. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that the Young Men's Hindu Association in Bombay has taken up the work of undertakers, and much good will follow in the cause of social and political upliftment, when the existing system of disposing the dead will be improved throughout the length and breadth of the country. In order to create higher ideals of life than what they are to-day among the masses, and the consciousness of the coming political responsibilities, practical steps must be taken as early as possible for social reforms in conjunction with political ones.—Yours, etc.,

C. TEJPAL.

Surat, 3rd Nov.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION IN LONDON.

EVENING CENTRES FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

Scattered throughout London, writes the "Daily Chronicle", are 250 centres where any boy or girl, man or woman, can profitably engage in evening studies near home.

These institutions of the County Council resumed during mail week, after the summer recess. They are an open door for the promising scholar who may work his way gratuitously from school, through junior and senior sections, direct to the University. They offer technical, commercial, and general education—an important asset in these days. Broadly, there are two sections:—

Junior institutions, for students between 14 and 17 or 18 years of age. General and technical instruction is given, the choice of latter embracing many trades. Terms: From nothing (where the student has won his way from school) to 2s. a year for two years, providing for three evenings a week.

Senior institutions, to which students may graduate from the junior, the age being from 17 upwards. Wide selection of technical, commercial, and general subjects. Fees varying; scheme elastic, adaptable to all needs.

Another feature of this work to which the County Concil gives every encouragement is the establishment of workshop classes, day or evening, where employers afford facilities for young people in their service, say between 14 and 18, to take up studies, often furnishing accommodation at places of employment. Far-seeing principals find that it pays, and thousands of students have already benefited.

Generally, young people should recognise that this supplementary training is a form of national service which brings full measure of personal reward. In a short time all between 14 and 16 will have to put in compulsory attendance at continuation schools; and in 10 years at the most the limit age will be extended to 18—to the advantage of the younger generation which will, by-and-by join the ranks of competitive workers.

HOME RULERS FOR ELECTION TO CORPORATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The time for the next municipal election is drawing near and the canvassing campaign seems to be in full swing. Double reply cards are pouring in from various quarters with solicitations for favour of reply. Some of the candidates merely state that they have been members in the Corporation for several years and so they say "they trust you will favour my candidature with kind support as in the past." To be in the Corporation for several years is a very meagre qualification. The candidates should state what work in the Corporation they did in the past and what work they intend doing in the future. Without knowing this how can we support the candidature of anybody? But this apart, what I beg to propose in this letter is that, in the coming election some of the Home Rule Leaders should seek election. At present the Corporation is not what it ought be. There are members and members in the Corporation Some of them, you know, brought some days back a proposal to raise a bust of Mr. Edwardes, the retired Police Commissioner. Such members should be ousted out from the Corporation. If the Home Rulers will seek election, they will be cheerfully returned to the Corporation by the people. Then why should men like Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Velinker, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Umer Sobhani, Mr. Banker and such others not come out for the next election? The Corporation will be improved and enlivened by the presence of the Home Rulers. If the Home Rulers will hesitate to take part in the next election, it is feared that the Corporation will be turned into somewhat officialised and conservative body. The Corporation of Bombay is the crown of the Bombay Presidency. Why should not some of the Home Rulers be set into it? They will make it more lustrous.—Yours, etc.,

X

Girgaum, Nov. 1.

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If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil, Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand. KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA, opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla. 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

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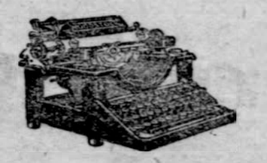

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.803 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	74.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.729 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.0 "
Minimum do.	76.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE W.NE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	101 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Nov	h.	m	ft. in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	5	m 11	31	26 3	5	m 5	44	19 3
						5	35a	15 0
Wed.	6	m 0	22	28 3	6	m 6	21	19 9
		0	4a	26 1		6	7a	15 10
Thur.	7	m 0	56	28 1	7	m 6	59	19 7
		0	38a	25 9		6	40a	16 2
Fri.	8	m 1	32	27 9	8	m 7	38	20 0
		1	15a	25 3		7	14a	16 9
Sat.	9	m 2	10	27 3	9	m 8	20	20 4
		1	53a	24 10		7	51a	17 6
Sun.	10	m 2	53	26 9	10	m 9	12	20 6
		2	51a	24 4		8	40a	18 4
Mon	11	m 3	47	26 3	11	m 10	24	20 5
		4	8a	24 1		9	48a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 5	(Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 41m.	Sunset. 6h. 4m
" 6	(Wednesday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m
" 7	(Thursday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 3m
" 8	(Friday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 3m
" 9	(Saturday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 3m
" 10	(Sunday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 2m
" 11	(Monday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 2m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.: First quarter: 11d. 10h 16-2m. p.m. Full Moon 18d. 11h. 3 0m. p.m Last quarter, 25d. 3h. 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th November, 1918, was 30.005 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is locally below normal; at Lahore night temperature is also in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is in slight excess generally.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Sind and north-east Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average in west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in north-east Rajputana, but is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is very dry in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is locally above normal; night temperature is above the average in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the east of the division. Day temperature is above the average throughout; with a few local exceptions night temperature is also above normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature is locally above the average both by day and night.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Sholapur, but is in defect at Malegaon. Day temperature is above normal except in south Hyderabad; night temperature is above the average everywhere, the excess being considerable in places.

General Remarks.—Moderate to heavy rain has again fallen on the Madras coast and light local rain in inland. Masulipatam reporting as much as 3.75in. Nearly general rain has also fallen on the north Malabar coast. Weather appears disturbed off that coast probably from the development of the residual of the depression from the Bay which passed into the south-east Arabian sea across the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable into the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 5th of November, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire Do. (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask (Nov.)	87.7	65.3	85	..	..	0
Do: (Nov.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat (Nov.)	89.2	73.0	51	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	73.5	45.8	46	..	0.11	+0.11
Lahore	82.7	48.1	74	..	0.10	+0.10
Hissar	84.8	53.2	43	..	0	0
Ambala	86.9	53.1	59	..	1.03	+0.20
Delhi	83.3	61.0	50	..	0	—0.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	64.1	47	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	91.1	61.2	55	..	0	—0.10
Jhansi	94.4	67.8	60	..	0	—0.04
Cawnpore	89.4	65.7	67	..	0	—0.18
Allahabad	91.6	63.5	55	..	0	—0.08
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.8	53.6	44	..	0	0
Karachi	90.7	67.0	43	..	0	—0.03
Ajmer	86.2	62.9	43	..	0	—0.02
Jalpore	88.8	64.3	32	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	92.4	66.8	44	..	0	0
Mount Abu	76.0	59.4	34	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.0	59.9	24	..	0	0
Dwarka	92.1	63.2	46	..	0	0
Veraval	87.6	72.2	23	..	0	0
Rajkot	95.6	65.0	20	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	67.8	52	..	0	0
Surat	98.1	72.3	40	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	98.6	71.2	20	..	0	0
Deesa	94.5	63.8	25	..	0	0
Neemuch	90.0	61.0	45	..	0	0
Indore	91.9	63.8	54	..	0	—0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.8	60.5	60	..	0	—0.09
Saugor	91.8	66.8	40	..	0	—0.05
Hoshangabad	92.7	62.8	59	..	0	—0.06
Khandawa	95.7	67.7	47	..	0	—0.03
Akola	95.8	68.4	49	..	0	—0.11
Amraoti	92.8	67.8	49	..	0	—0.09
Nagpur	92.0	65.3	56	..	0	—0.22
Chanda	91.5	71.8	79	..	0.05	—0.20
Raipur	89.5	65.1	57	..	0	—0.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.0	78.2	78	..	0	—0.19
Ratnagiri	95.1	79.3	53	..	0	—0.25
Macmugao	88.0	..	78	..	0	—0.39
Karwar	91.1	75.3	78	..	0	—0.80
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.2	68.2	38	..	0	—0.13
Ahmednagar	97.1	64.4	58	..	0	—0.20
Poona	92.5	71.9	60	..	0	—0.23
Sholapur	92.0	69.8	72	..	0.04	—0.36
Bijapur	92.8	67.8	67	..	0	—0.31
Belgaum	86.1	67.2	71	..	0	—0.66
Aurangabad	91.6	67.5	52	..	0	—0.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	72.7	70	..	0	—0.21
Hyderabad	82.2	70.9	76	..	0	—0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.0	74.4	73	0.96	2.87	+1.98
Calicut	87.0	73.7	91	0.26	3.51	+2.08
Cochin	88.9	76.0	80	0.01	1.88	—0.02
Colombo	85.4	75.6	96	0.03	0.82	—1.56
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	79.0	72.1	92	3.75	8.25	+6.02
Bellary	87.3	71.5	74	..	0.05	—0.66
Cuddapah	88.1	72.4	86	..	0.78	—0.05
Madras	78.5	74.5	96	1.13	15.15	+12.19
Bangalore	81.3	65.7	82	0.07	0.37	—0.57
Coimbatore	85.6	72.0	86	0.04	0.55	—0.03
Trichinopoly	86.0	74.2	91	0.30	2.35	+1.31
Negapatam	80.0	73.7	96	1.33	9.40	+5.76

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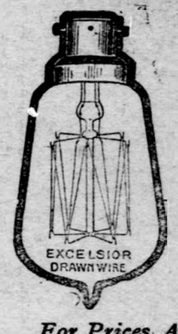

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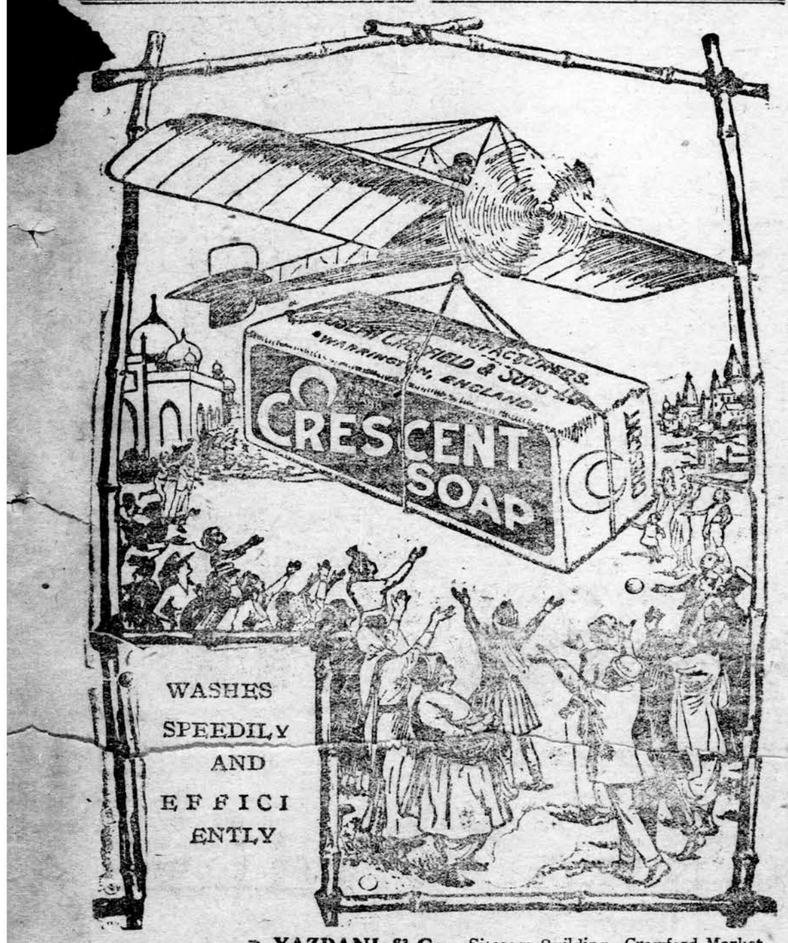

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BY CAPT. R. P. P. ROWE.

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

The changes in the German attitude have been so kaleidoscopic that there is danger of forgetting what Germany's intentions have been, and would still be if the fates permitted.

It is a notable fact that throughout the war announcements of policy by the Entente Powers have not varied with the fortunes of battle. When the prospects of success have dwindled the statesmen of these Allied nations have not in their declarations abated by one jot the purpose which they originally proclaimed. In the darkest hour they have steadfastly maintained that the destruction of Prussian militarism and not aggrandisement was the end in view, and that the fight would be continued indefinitely until this purpose should be effected.

In the hour of success they have promised neither less nor more. The end they pursue is to create a new Europe in spirit rather than in name—a Europe in which no nationality or race will seek henceforward to interfere with the liberties of others. It is a high ideal and difficult of attainment, but the practical steps towards it are simple. They are first and foremost to prove, by the complete defeat of Germany, that a war of aggrandisement does not pay; secondly, to endorse this proof by establishing a peace not based on the rights of victory but, for the first time in history, solely in accordance with the principles of liberty and justice. It may, as many hope, be a peace conclusive for all time, but if not it should at least serve as a precedent for the settlement of future armed quarrels.

To describe the present struggle as in its origin a war of aggrandisement on the part of Germany is for the majority of civilized beings a simple statement of fact. It is a truth denied by the adherents of the Central Powers, but the denial is clearly due both to intentional deception and to a misconception hardly less blameworthy. The rulers of Germany would deceive both their subjects and their enemies. In the former aim they have been largely successful, in the latter they have hitherto failed. But since now more than ever they persist in throwing dust in the eyes of all, it is as well to emphasize the facts of the case lest perception should grow dim.

For many years before the war Germany declared by the voices and pens of her foremost writers that she denied wholly the principles of morality that had been accepted increasingly for nineteen centuries. The creed that she substituted could not have been more simple or more vigorously and openly proclaimed. It asserted that to grasp and to dominate were the chief aims of national, and therefore of human, existence; that deceit was better than truth if a lie should be advantageous; that mercy must give way to cruelty and love to hate at the bidding of expediency.

This outrageous philosophy—it was seriously acclaimed as a philosophy—fell on deaf ears outside Central Europe. Such inattention is scarcely a matter of surprise; the German vapourings were regarded as an expression of wickedness too foolish to be sincere. But it was sincere to the letter. When "the day" dawned that had been toasted for a generation Germany drew the sword against Russia and plunged Europe into war. There was no attempt then to conceal her purpose; world-domination was all of it. With her aim boastfully proclaimed, a sacred treaty was not only torn up, but cynically labelled "a scrap of paper." German honour was violated as contemptuously as Belgian women. Every conceivable atrocity was perpetrated upon a civilian population whose only offence was that by the mouth of their Government they had refused to surrender their country willingly to a robber.

Subsequently clause after clause of the Hague Convention—solemnly attested by Germany in the days when her bond was still of accredited value—was abrogated. The Germans employed poison-gas against their enemies, open towns were bombed, a merchant sea-captain was foully murdered by the command of authority, hospital ships and passenger ships were sunk without warning, and a host of similar enormities committed—all of them incredible if it were possible to disbelieve actual facts.

But in addition to mere barbarism there is a significant circumstance which must on no account be forgotten. Whenever fortune frowned and success appeared improbable to the over-confident authors of the war, Germany entirely altered her demeanour. She had the effrontery at such moments to adopt by word of mouth the very principles of her enemies. In a disheartened hour she solemnly declared for the self-determination of peoples and abjured annexations and indemnities. But a few months later the famous resolution of the Reichstag was treated as yet another "scrap of paper." Russia had fallen to intrigue; intrigue and the sword had forced temporary impotence on Italy; once again the Prussian mind showed itself for what it is. When the chance of plunder brightened, the Pan-German was discovered quite unmistakably in the saddle, and the docile people he rides yielded willingly to his control. The peace resolution was openly condemned and Germany rang with the old boast—fulness and demands for acquisition by conquest. This state of things continued till the second battle of the Marne finally turned the tide of victory, which must now flow until Germany is engulfed—unless the cunning of deceit can save her.

That is a simple statement of the case. Clearly there is only one danger for the Entente and one escape from retribution for Germany. If the preachers of hypocrisy can once again deceive the avenger, they may survive to prove the emptiness of their promises and destroy all hope of a better world and abiding peace. It may seem that there is little risk of this, but there is real danger in Germany's cunning and in the short memory of her enemies. If for one moment we forget the past we may lose sane judgment of the present.

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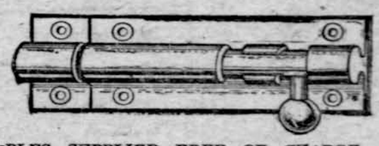
BOLT  BRAND

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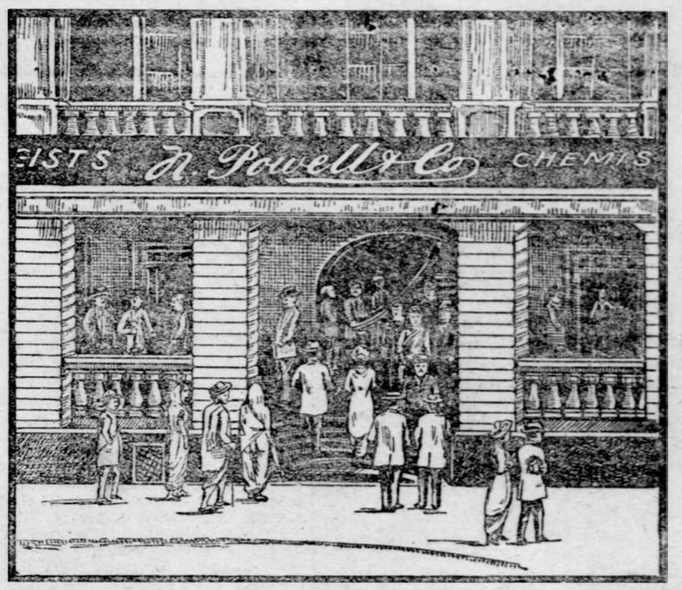

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